

YANK OFFICERS BACK FROM FRANCE

These Chicago Men Were Snapped as They Landed in New York from the Transport Manchuria.

'RAINBOW' MEN
WILL COME HOME
DURING APRILOne of Four Divisions
Which Are to Be
Relieved.

COBLENZ, Feb. 24.—[By the Associated Press.]—The approximate dates of the departure for home of two national guard and two national army divisions, comprising half the American army of occupation, were announced today at Third army headquarters.

The Thirty-second division and the Forty-second, or "Rainbow," division will leave about April 15, and the Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth divisions of the national army during June.

According to the plan, the places of the departing divisions will be taken by three regular army divisions. The force of occupation will then consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh divisions of regulars.

Details for the departure of the men by way of the Rhine and Holland are being worked out.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery is included in the Forty-second division, which comprises men from all sections of the nation. The Thirty-second division is made up of men from Michigan and Wisconsin. The Eighty-ninth division was recruited in Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and the Ninetieth division in Texas and Oklahoma.

HEAR OF EARLY PEACE

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

COBLENZ, Feb. 24.—If the intelligence summary issued by the Third army headquarters were in the news, it would show that the war has been going on for a long time. The summary contained the prediction that the peace negotiations would be closed up in four or five weeks. The previous understanding was that the conference would be prolonged to June or later.

Thousands of men at once saw a chance instead of being in Germany at least three or four months longer that they might start home in six or eight weeks. Nobody actually began packing, but most of the conversation of the day had to do with going home, and one noticeable effect was a multiplication of the number of letters which left here for the United States.

The next few days' progress of the conference will be watched more anxiously than ever.

Doughnuts for Doughboys

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

After delays such as hinder all the big movements in the occupied part of Germany, the American doughnut has at last reached the Rhine in numbers sufficient to make some slight impression on the soldiers' appetite. Ten thousand of them started out today from a special bakery established by the American army, and although they disappeared almost as soon as they were sighted, some of the doughboys, better at maneuvers than their fellows, seemed almost satisfied.

Some Going to Berlin

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

And some are going a long distance to reach the consumer. For example, a courier bound for Berlin this afternoon took with him a big box of fried cakes for the American delegations in the German capital. He also carried cigars, cigars, and chocolate, which the group needs.

Scientific mastication of the dough

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[By Special Cable.]

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Senate Approves Purchase for Cemetery in France

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—A bill by Senator Spencer of Missouri, authorizing the secretary of war to acquire land in France for the burial of American soldiers, was passed today by the Senate and sent to the house.

Paris to Have Long Range Gun as Curiosity

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, Feb. 24.—One of the German long range guns which shelled Paris at intervals during the last few months of the war now is on its way to this city and will be placed on exhibition in the Place de la Concorde, according to La Victoire. Marshal Foch, the newspaper says, demanded the surrender of the Germans of one of these guns, which was found by French officers near Mayence, and it is this weapon which is being sent to Paris.



Left to right—Lieut. R. E. Field, the Rev. Francis A. Kulinski, chaplain 327th infantry; Lieut. Emmet Trainor of the marines, who lost an arm, and Capt. Foss.

U. S. ARMY DEATHS
TOTAL 107,444
DURING WAR PERIOD

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Deaths during the war in the United States from all causes, the war department announced today, numbered 107,444.

The figures for the American expeditionary forces cover the period from April 1, 1917, to Feb. 16, 1919; those for the troops in this country of 24,493.

The figures show that the total deaths from disease exceeded the total battle casualties by more than 5,000.

TARDIEU URGES
THAT WOMEN GET
VOICE ON PEACE

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Fully supporting his chief, Premier Clemenceau, in his attitude favoring women on the peace conference, Andre Tardieu received in the afternoon the French and American delegates to the interallied women's conference.

Tardieu was enthusiastic in his support of the women's plea for representation on the commission.

"I see nothing but advantage to be gained if women are appointed to certain commissions related to the peace conference," he said. "The commissions should be those dealing with the subjects of particular moment to the women of the world, and these commissions seem to be those on labor, reparations and the league of nations."

The women present were particularly pleased that Mr. Tardieu should come out so firmly and particularly that he should be in favor of adding women to the commission for the league of nations, which seems to be the most important.

Tardieu still further elated them by adding:

"I hope that during the course of the coming week this question will be decided."

ASSASSIN TAKES
LIFE OF THE AMIR
OF AFGHANISTAN

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Habibullah Khan, the amir of Afghanistan, was murdered on Feb. 23, according to an official announcement made here today by the press bureau which received the news from Kabul.

Full details are lacking, but it appears that the amir was attacked early in the morning while in camp at Laghman and shot dead.

No arrests in connection with the murder have been reported. The motive for the crime is still obscure.

CHICAGO TROOPS,
BATTERED BY SEA,
ARRIVE IN U. S.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

Newport News, Va., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Private Ray Langgren, 5515 Wayne avenue, Chicago, is attending the peace conference at Paris, not in the capacity of a delegate, but as one of the American soldiers whose business it is to see that everything goes according to Hoyle, so far as law and order are concerned.

Langgren was aboard the transport Huron when he was ordered to proceed to Paris immediately. The Huron arrived from St. Nazaire this morning with nearly 1,000 officers and men, including many Chicagoans, all of whom told thrilling tales of one of the roughest voyages of the year.

Maj. F. W. Moeller, 5733 Union avenue, Chicago, medical officer, who has seen service in one of the largest hospitals in France, came back on the Huron. He had nothing but words of praise for the Illinois troops, some of whom bore the brunt of the German attack for weeks.

Held at Last Minute

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

Sergeant Robert H. Geddes, 5744 Midway parkway, Chicago, scheduled to come back on the Huron, was taken off at the last moment and transferred to further duty in France. The sergeant was bitterly disappointed when he found at the last minute that he was not to make the trip.

Illinois men who arrived today will be sent to Camp Grant the last of this week or the first of next week for demobilization. Those in the Sixth army artillery who arrived on the Huron will be detached here and placed in one of the casual companies always in the process of formation, following which they will entrain for Camp Grant.

Men on the Huron tell of battling the elements for fourteen days. The transport ran into rough weather the day it left St. Nazaire and was battered by wind and waves until it came into Hampton Roads today.

Private C. B. Hollenworth of Beaumont, Tex., was crushed to death when hit by a big wave, and several others were seriously injured. Mountain high waves broke over the ship. On another occasion the engines stopped and the huge craft was tossed about for hours.

Ready to Enter Battle

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

The Sixty-fourth artillery did not get in action. Chicago men in the outfit say the big eight inch guns were ready to get into the scrap. Forty of the unit died of influenza.

Paris to Have Long Range Gun as Curiosity

HERE ARE CHICAGO
MEN JUST LANDED
AT NEWPORT NEWS

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

Newport News, Va., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The following Chicagoans arrived today on the transport Huron, which battled mountain high waves for fourteen days on the voyage from St. Nazaire:

Maj. F. W. Moeller, 5733 Union-st.
Second Lieut. Robert H. Geddes, 5744 Midway parkway, Chicago, scheduled to come back on the Huron, was taken off at the last moment and transferred to further duty in France. The sergeant was bitterly disappointed when he found at the last minute that he was not to make the trip.
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Charles Devro Yoline, 958 18th-st.
R. J. Jensen, 4256 Gladys-av.
John W. Koebel, 8565 Lexington-st.
William E. Mills, 1129 Sumner-av.
C. J. Piel, 6208 Drexel-av.
R. C. Beagle, 728 W. 61st-st.
George W. Burns, 1920 W. Huron-st.
Henry Kramer, 7426 S. Main-st.
Samuel Dehob, 3440 West-av.
P. M. Dyer, 5350 S. Lincoln-st.
William H. Dow, 8334 Rhodes-av.
Jacob Heller, 2142 Fremont-av.
Tony Falco, 2622 West-av.
Oscar Staphen, 3520 Vernon-av.
Claude Hall, 3420 Calumet-av.
Jesse W. Luck, 4513 State-st.
Clarence Thomas, 2511 Fulton-st.
John Thomas, 2644 Ross-av.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ended Sunday, Feb. 23, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19,231 cents per pound—Advertisement.

Order to Order

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

Used in Every Office Every Day

Carbon Paper and Typewriter Ribbons

ON THE excellence of these two important business supplies of Horder's we have won many permanent customers.

Test their quality and economy for your office. Various sizes and colors—to fit all machines. Also erasers, typewriter cleaning supplies, etc.

5 Horder's Stationery Stores, Inc.

108 N. La Salle 324 S. Dearborn 124 W. Adams 60 E. Monroe 10 N. Franklin Tel. (all stores) Franklin 2394

SAY GOURAUD
AND 'RAINBOW'
WON THE WARColonel Asserts Foe
Was Lured Into a
Shambles.

New York, Feb. 24.—The story of how Gen. Gouraud obtained through prisoners word of the exact hour at which the last great German offensive of the war was to be launched, and how, with the aid of American troops, he hurled back the advancing hordes, was told in an address here tonight by Col. William Haywood of the Third Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry (colored), the former Fifteenth New York.

This German drive, launched on July 15, was the turning point of the war, Col. Haywood declared. Reinforced by released prisoners from Russia, the foe was at the mouth of his power. The blow came east of Reims.

"I knew this attack was coming, and knew it was to be the maximum German effort," Col. Haywood said. "About one hour before 1 o'clock on the night of July 15 we captured German prisoners in a raid. They told us when the attack would come."

Beat Them to It.

"The artillery preparation was to start at midnight and last for five hours and twenty-five minutes. So Gen. Gouraud started our artillery five minutes ahead of theirs."

"That put them up in the air. Fritz had to send his tanks to ask what the change in his plans meant."

"When the French knew when this battle was coming, their lines did not remain a thin blue line. It seemed that all the soldiers and all the cannons in the world crawled over and took position back of us."

"Gen. Gouraud saved the world for civilization. I have heard stories about how hard he had to work to convince Gen. Petain and Marshal Foch that his plan was right."

"But he took a chance—the greatest chance any soldier ever took in the world. He took his troops out of the front line trenches over a front of fifty kilometers."

Draws Troops Back.

"Some of these trenches had cost thousands of lives and had told for weeks and months to gain these positions. He abandoned them when he was sure where the attack was coming."

"And when that occurred he had the Third Hundred and Sixty-ninth American infantry on one end of that fifty kilometer line and the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth on the other."

"When the troops were withdrawn from the front line only patrols were left. On my regiment's front, instead of 1,600 men, only sixteen volunteers were left. I have seen them in specially reinforced trenches with signal, rockets, gas shells, and a few machine guns."

"And so the German fire fell on the front line trenches for five hours and twenty-five minutes—and those shells fell on empty trenches, except for those patrols who stayed there expecting to be killed, but, strangely enough, practically all came back to us in the morning."

Cut to Pieces.

"When the hour for the German infantry attack came they set off the bombs and the signal rockets. Our artillery saw the signal rockets and cut loose on the massed German infantry."

"The German masses were literally smashed by the terrific French artillery fire, and the gas shells our boys had left smothered them with the deadly mustard gas."

"They never got through to our second lines. Our boys sat on the parapets of the trenches and watched the 'show'."

"But on the other end they did get through. They crashed into the Rainbow division and the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth infantry (the old Sixty-ninth New York), met them hand to hand in some of the most terrible fighting of the war—fighting for that terrible battle."

Gen. Gouraud's army stopped the German rush and in an address to his troops Gen. Gouraud pointed out that the American troops in his army were my little old Third Hundred and Sixty-ninth, and others of the Rainbow division, and some railway artillery batteries."

Report Typhus Rages in Warsaw and Poland

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Typhus is prevalent in Warsaw and throughout Poland, according to a Havas dispatch from Warsaw. Western Poland is said to be affected most seriously.

SAYS REDS WERE
TO DRAW LOTS
TO KILL WILSONSecret Service Officer
Tells of Conference
of Bombers.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Elaine Orestiss and Florian Madini, arrested in New York in connection with the plot to bomb the president, were this city's delegates to a national revolutionists' conference at which lots were to be drawn as to who would go to Boston to kill President Wilson, according to Joseph McDewitt of the Philadelphia district department of justice.

United States District Attorney Kane announced tonight that a twelve-hour examination of the prisoners had resulted in a decision to recommend the deportation of four of the men. The other seven were allowed to go home. Of the four subject to deportation one may escape because of claim to citizenship in the United States.

Tells Story of Plot.

McDewitt's story of the plot follows: "The men first came to my attention through their utterances and literature distributed by them during the war. I learned that the reds of many cities had selected delegates to meet in New York Sunday to draw lots as to who would go to Boston to meet President Wilson's ship and throw a bomb at him as he set foot again on the shores of the United States."

"The meeting place was disclosed, and I learned that Orestiss and Madini were Philadelphia's delegates. The location named by me was raided on Sunday. Orestiss and Madini were arrested here. I have not learned how the examination in New York resulted."

Following his announcement as to the deportation of four of the prisoners caught here, District Attorney Kane said that none of those arrested here had been directly connected as yet with the plot against the president.

Hesitate Upon Action.

New York, Feb. 24.—Officials of the department of justice announced tonight that pending further investigation they were unable to state whether criminal proceedings would be brought against fourteen Spaniards, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, detained on suspicion of complicity in an alleged terrorist plot to attempt overthrow of the United States government by assassination of public officials.

Capt. Peter A. Rubano, in charge of the secret service activities in the New York district, announced that charges of advocating terrorism had been preferred before Acting immigration Commissioner Byron H. Uhl against four of the men. The line of action regarding the other ten, he added, has not been decided.

Timely Reductions on Wardrobe Trunks

Durable, Substantial, Commodious Trunks

\$36.50

reduced from \$45

Here is trunk value that should interest those who contemplate taking trunks. A great feature is the dust-proof door, usually found in higher priced trunks only.

Others up to \$50

Complete showing of Fine Leather Bags and Suit Cases. Very special values.

(Fifth floor)

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Cor. State and Jackson

Uncle Jerry

Pancake Flour

Powdered Butter-milk is the secret of its popularity.

PYROL 523

Reg. Trade Mark

For pruritus, soft, sore and bloody eruptions. Your druggist can get it for you or we will send it prepaid on receipt of \$1.00.

GRIFITH CHEMICAL CO. FREEPORT, ILL.

Don't Miss This
Tailoring Sale

SUITS

made to Order

regular \$50, \$60 and \$70

Fabrics, Only

\$35

FREE

Patterns, heavy and

medium weights; regular

\$60 and \$70

\$35

Extra Pants with every

Suit FREE

come early and pick out

best. Linings, trimmings,

fit, style and finish

backed by my PER-

SONAL guarantee of satisfaction

or money back.

Harry Mitchell

18 East Jackson Blvd.

between State and Wabash

Soap

No Brush—

No Mug!

KOLAX

LAX cuts shaving

in half—by eliminating

motion. No lathering—no

no soap—no brush—no

No after shaving lotion

any—after KOLAX leaves the

wonderfully cool, smooth and

stable because of its healing,

antiseptic properties.

band of men now shave

every-day way.

are here at all drug stores, 50c.

sample for sent postpaid for 10c.

Man Chemical Company

Chicago, Illinois

FOR SHAVING

KOLAX

Important

Factor in Cutting

Shoe Expense

any months of comfort at its

expense is the way Charles A.

son of San Diego, California,

up his experience with Ne-

soles. Mr. Pearson had two

of shoes resoled with Neolite

and after wearing them for

months, writes: "I will

to get new shoes sometime

so far as the soles are con-

cerned, that time seems as far

as when they were new."

is typical of the experience

men are having with Neolite

created by Science to be

flexible and waterproof.

soles are an important fac-

tor in cutting shoe expense.

For them on new shoes for the

family, and for resoling,

are made by The Goodyear

a Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

PREMIER FIGHTS INDUSTRIAL WAR BRITAIN FACES

Pleads in the Commons Against a Strike, Nation-Wide.

(Continued from first page.)

Industry, had consented to serve as chairman, and he urged the miners to strike on the bill through today.

Reply by Labor Member. As Lloyd George sat down, up rose the Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, leader of the opposition and of the Labor party in the house. Dour and lanky Mr. Adamson, with a heavy Scotch burr in his voice.

The official and final figures of the coal miners' ballot on the question of a general strike on March 15 had just been received, he said. Six hundred and twelve thousand miners have voted to strike on March 15, and 108,000 have not to strike.

"How many members in all has the miners' union?" asks a voice from the government benches.

"About 750,000," answers Mr. Adamson, "and six out of seven of them have voted to strike."

Wants a Full Discussion. He asks the prime minister not to rush the bill creating the commission through the house. He thinks it is important that time be given to discuss it fully. It is likely there will be no other chance for the miners to present their case fully to the public.

One wonders whether a threat not to participate in the work of the commission is concealed in that remark. Speaking for the Scotch miners, whom he represents, Mr. Adamson says that during the war their wages have advanced 55 per cent, while the cost of living, by the government's own figures, has gone up 120 per cent. Therefore the Scotch miners are worse off now than before the war by 30 per cent. He urged the government not to postpone action on the hours of labor and wages. They had enough data now to act on these points.

Rash Away from Bore. As Mr. Adamson concluded a member rose from the government benches. I don't know his name and it is charity not to inquire. As he got to his feet more than two hundred members gave one glance, jumped to their feet, and rushed out of the house. In two minutes less than thirty seats were occupied. The formal bow to the speaker, which each member is expected to make on leaving the floor, was lost in the shuffle. Our congressmen have a lot to learn about getting away from bores.

Later another labor member, a new man representing a mining constituency, said it was too late now to stop the strike, he feared. In the earlier stages it might have been controlled. Now it was in the hands of the men. They were out for higher wages, shorter hours, and a more decent standard of living, and they were going to do their best to get them.

Busy Week for Britain. In and out of parliament the rest of the week will be filled with vital and pressing labor questions. On Tuesday the executives of the triple labor alliance will meet to consider their joint policy. On Wednesday the delegates from all the coal mine fields will meet to decide finally on their answer to the government's request to postpone the strike till March 31. On Thursday the great conference called by the government of all the industries and trades unions in the country will meet at Westminster hall.

Meanwhile a strike of all the bread bakers in England is threatened, and yesterday the physicians of London finally organized a trades union and decided to use the strike weapon, but only as the last resort.

TALK, EAT, LEARN FRENCH AT NEW U. OF C. HOUSE

Maison Francaise Is Assured by Contributions.

Talk French, eat French cooked food, and learn the culture and customs of the French people. To achieve these purposes a French house will be erected at the University of Chicago. The house will be a dormitory for women, because most of the students specializing in French are women. The plans and purposes of the house were announced yesterday.

La Maison Francaise owes its conception to the conviction that in years to come the French language will assume more importance in the secondary schools and colleges of the country. It has been made possible through the generosity of citizens of Chicago, including a group of Bohemians and Poles who desire to express their admiration for France. Wisconsin and Columbia already have such institutions.

University professors believe that in addition to academic instruction in French students should be given a practical knowledge of the social, aesthetic, and political features of French life.

The house also will be a club, a meeting place for the Cercle Francaise of the university. Reading rooms, a special library of French papers and periodicals, and books, mainly of non-academic subjects, will be features. The house will be located at 5510 Woodlawn avenue. It will be organized at the beginning of the next summer quarter. A "directrice" will be in charge. All entertainment will be under her supervision.

CO-EDS TO WEAR MORE CLOTHING, 21 DEANS ASSERT

More woes for the co-eds of state universities in the middle west loomed on the horizon yesterday. Girls, the women deans of twenty-one universities went on record as saying that you do not wear enough clothes and that some of those that are worn should have been designed—O—more moral!

At a meeting of the deans at the Hotel La Salle an indorsement was made of the action taken by the Federation of Women's Clubs of New York for a ban on the wearing of short skirts.

"The matter is to be taken up with the designers of the big ready made dress firms," said Miss Ruby E. C. Mason, dean of women of the University of Illinois, secretary of the meeting and who was elected president for next year. "We think the girls should put on more clothes and that they should be cut differently than what they have been. Lots of the girls buy ready made dresses and they have to take what the designers put out. We are going to try to have the designers change the style."

Two Chicagoans Plighted to Two New Yorkers

New York, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Bigelow Mills, daughter of Mrs. Luther Lafin Mills, to Alexander Couper Proudfit of New York. Mr. Proudfit is a Princeton graduate and is a member of the University and Aero clubs. Miss Mills is now in this city.

Mrs. Alexander Spaulding of 566 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, New York, and Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Allardice Spaulding, to Maj. Ferdinand Bartelme, Twentieth engineers, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bartelme of Chicago and Minneapolis. Maj. Bartelme went over in November, 1917, and was stationed with the S. O. S. He returned on Sunday.

SKOWRONSKI GETS 30 DAYS. Alexander Skowronski, 1940 Blackhawk street, and his wife, Mary, were sentenced to thirty days in the house of correction yesterday by Judge William E. Connelley on charge of contributing to the delinquency of their seven children, all of whom have records as thieves.

ENTER LEAGUE, LEWIS SAYS, OR FIGHT WORLD

Sees U. S. Isolated and in Peril if Wilson Plan Is Rejected.

(Continued from first page.)

tral America from aggression by European countries. It was to prevent this very assumption that section 10 of the charter pledged all of the governments in the league to resist aggression by any one on any state or government of any state. The words of this section are taken from the spirit of the resolution passed by the League of Nations conference in 1917 resolving to preserve the Monroe doctrine in any treaty of or alliance of world nations for world peace. It is this that Wilson pledged in his address to the senate Jan. 22, 1917.

"We ask why this false fear heralded by senators? What purpose has Britain to gain by allowing her European or Asiatic rivals in trade for territory to possess South or Central America? Will Spain, France, and Italy, the mothers of the sons of these southern lands, vote their destiny into the possession of Britain?"

Appeal to Prejudice. "The cry is to awaken prejudice, not to convince by the truth of a situation. Senators opposing the compact say the executive council is composed of five great world states, and the United States being but one, it would be outvoted in every enterprise of world concern by each nation of the league casting one vote. Such is not the possibility. The executive council admits the states of the league, France, Britain, and Italy alone have such personal, racial, and commercial interests in all Central and South American countries that their entrance is to be of the first. Then are eleven republics of America in with eleven votes. Then if all of Britain's colonies having independent votes are included in the house, the United States with Central and South America outvotes the Europeans on any American policy nine to five—assuming only the larger republics admitted to the council.

"If the issue should ever arise as to the citizenship privileges of Japan and China in the western continent, Canada, each of the four Australias, all of the colonies of South Africa, by their now existing legislation, are one with the United States on her declared policy. Britain will not be against her own colonial children. Where is the ground for this fear of Japanese invasion by citizenship of immigration on America through the league for peace?"

No Fear of European Intrigues. "Let us submit now that if there is a danger of the dishonorable consolidation of the European nations against us in every vote—then when we sit in with them for an allied council for the conduct of the European war, or now sit for an allied peace, we risked our nation to defeat and our people to dishonor. Every action of the allies has proved the falsity of this fear.

Not Against Nationalism. "Thus we dispose of every detail of every stated important objection. The document on its face refutes every attack. The people of the United States will pass on the justice of the provisions through their representatives in the senate, who must ratify or reject it—as of any other treaty."

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ernment in the Philippine islands, and by going into Asia with our government gave Asia the right to demand to come into our government with her people. It was not democracy that sent the army of the United States into China to protect foreign nationalities and afterward possessed the railways and commercial privileges of that land for favorites under cry of 'open door,' all at the expense of the hatred of China and distrust of Japan.

Appeals to Christian Spirit. "It was not democracy that plunged the United States into an European conflict for the balance of power of kings and emperors at the conference in Spanish Algiers to settle who should rich Morocco.

It was democracy in America that ever cried for a continent of peace and harmony with the world. It is now that which we ask in the name of Christianity. We ask it by the process of an agreement of human hearts, con-venanted to the love of men and justice to nations. If, as charged by the senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, this is an internationalism, made contemptible by the espousal of Trotsky in Russia, I answer it is then redeemed by the respectability of the advocacy of Lodge, senator from Massachusetts, of the system now proposed by Wilson and Taft.

"For us there is but one of two fates decreed. It is to be victor or victim! We will live in the brotherhood of peace, tranquility in the family fraternal of nations through interchange of benefits and blessings—or we will live the life of one threatened by the powerful, hated by those who fear us, and the object of hoped for destruction by those who long for the day of power to execute their hidden vengeance.

See Possible Perils. "Japan and China can be one in common grievance on the east, the new Russia and the Germanic lands with a kindred hatred waiting revived strength to avenge. In Europe abides those commercial rivalries that can leave our former battlefield allies in different to the results that our avowed enemies may attempt upon us. Our America is now more imperiled in her future than has been her lot since her republic sprung to life. Only to herself can she look with sure confidence. Only within herself can she find complete security.

Bill for Referendum Vote. A proposal for a referendum vote of the people of the United States upon the proposed league of nations is made in a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Lundeen of Minnesota.

2 DEAD, NEARLY SCORE INJURED, IN ROCKFORD WRECK

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Two people are reported to have been killed and nearly a score injured in the wreck of a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train tonight at Latham Park, eight miles north of Rockford. A telephone message from Rockford gave the known dead as follows:

C. E. Corcoran, trainmaster, Beloit; Harry Smith, Janesville, Wis. A relief train was sent from Rockford. The wreck is believed to have been caused by a defective rail, the train plunging into a gully and turning on its side.

E. G. Simms, 5515 Winthrop avenue, was the only Chicagoan aboard to suffer injury, he receiving a gash in the back of the head.

Mrs. Glen Brown of Sabula, Ia., and Mrs. W. C. Gridley of Janesville, Wis., were the most badly injured. Mrs. Brown is horribly cut about the face and body, while her husband was also struck in the head by flying glass.

Mrs. Brown was for an hour pinned beneath the car and suffered a fracture of the hip besides other injuries. She is not expected to live. Mrs. Gridley is also badly wounded and is in a dangerous condition.

NORRIS HEADS COLORADO "U." Boulder, Colo., Feb. 24.—Dr. George Norris, acting president of Colorado university, today was unanimously elected president of the board of regents had accepted the resignation of Dr. Livingston Farrand, vice director general of the American Red Cross.

ZION CITY ONLY FOR VOLIVAITES, COMMITTEE TOLD

Voliva is trying to drive out of Zion City all property owners and residents who are not members of his church. He is trying to do this by ridiculous ordinances and seeks by other methods to discourage property owners. This, in brief, was the argument of a committee of the state house of representatives as to why a joint investigation should be made of Voliva by the senate and the house.

The subcommittee met at the Hotel Sherman. It will meet again Friday afternoon to hear the Voliva side of the argument. It seems the properties at Zion City have a value of upward of \$5,000,000. The anti-Voliva faction is supposed to own or control about \$3,000,000 of this.

The subcommittee is seeking to ascertain if it shall recommend a complete investigation of the affairs of Zion City.

Prince Yamagata Lives, Japanese Officially Report

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Japanese embassy received an official dispatch from Tokyo today denying recently published reports of the death of the famous field marshal, Prince Yamagata. The message said the marshal had been seriously ill with influenza but was improving.

HOTEL RANDOLPH


Randolph St. near La Salle

Announce the Inauguration of Afternoon Tea Dances Daily, Beginning at 3 P. M.

Perfect Dance Floor, Refined Atmosphere. Mousetraps Partisan Dance Orchestra.

Table d'Hote Dinner, \$1.25 6-9 P. M.

Club Rooms and Banquet Hall for Parties



The Twenty-first Annual Sale of
STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE
Is in Progress

THIS SALE CONTINUES to offer the exceptional values which have made this yearly event one of great interest to those who consider purchasing Sterling Silver Tableware. The selection offered this year surpasses in artistic merit that for any previous Sale.

After Dinner Coffee Sets

Candlesticks Compotes Salad Bowls
Baking Dishes Ice Cream Trays
Water Pitchers Ramekins Bonbon Baskets
Candy Jars of Glass and Silver
Cake Baskets Vases Fruit Baskets

The values offered make this an unusual opportunity to select desirable wedding gifts.

SILVER ROOM
Washington Street at Wabash Avenue

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



MADE TO ORDER JUST TO REMIND YOU

That Our Between Season Sale Will not last indefinitely It will end in a few days! EVERY DAY HUNDREDS of shrewd and economical buyers are taking advantage of our present sale offer.

Suit and Extra Trousers
For Price of Suit Alone
\$35, \$40, \$45
and upwards
Nicoll Tailoring Means
The very best materials—
The very best tailoring—
At the lowest price for

GOOD CLOTHES
"Nicoll" means best without extravagance.

NICOLL The Tailor
Wm JERREMS' SONS
CLARK & ADAMS STS

Economy the Watchword!
"SALADA"
TEA
gives greatest tea-value for your money. Yields many more cups to the pound than does ordinary tea—and then you have that delicious flavor!

Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor

Men's and young men's overcoats at final reductions

You who really need a new overcoat now but have taken pride in getting a full winter's wear out of the coat you have on—your reward is here in the shape of coats for present wear, and for next winter, too, at striking savings. The clearance price is

19.50

which betokens reductions of at least one-third—much more on many coats.

Second floor.

Included are overcoats for early spring wear

Also ulsterettes, that prudent buyers may think best to lay away until another winter—besides plain, conservative coats for men who make one coat fulfill year-round requirements. Included are styles for youths with "extreme" tastes; form fitting and belt-all-around models.

Last days of the February sale of men's and young men's suits
Prices now are the lowest of the season.



EDUCATOR PUTS DEMOCRACY HIGH OVER INDIVIDUAL

E. A. Specialists Argue
Questionnaire Sent
to Schools.

A lively tilt over the questionnaire on democratic education, sent out by Dr. E. A. Winship, marked the session last night of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

In explaining the questionnaire and the report Dr. Yokum said those who uphold the rights of the individual with reference to national prohibition were democratic in their views.

"We must surrender individual rights in deference to the common good if we are to have a true democracy," said Dr. Yokum. "Any one who holds that the league of nations may compromise national welfare is undemocratic. Our democracy is of a noble kind and there is a limit to individual rights. That is a lesson we have not learned yet in America."

"Democracy must be a leveling up of the low spots, not a pulling down of the high places."

The questionnaire was sent out to ascertain the status of democracy in the schools.

"Aristocracy on Parade."

An attack on the questionnaire was made by Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, state of the Journal of Education.

"This report," said Dr. Winship, "is an attempt to make a case for democracy by saying nice things about democracy. This report proceeds to build up aristocratic fences about our schools. There is not a sentence in it which the Kaiser would be ashamed to read in the height of his power. We must decide whether we will make the changes gradually, as a democracy would make them, or whether they will come suddenly, as the Bolsheviks would cause them to come."

Mr. E. V. Leighton, civic secretary of the National Security League, also spoke with Dr. Winship's views.

"Therefore I have always felt revolted toward Dr. Winship's ideas," said Mr. Leighton, "but now I think the time has come to fight Bolshevism. I am afraid we are likely to mistake democracy for democracy."

War Garden Plans.

America's war garden plan is to be introduced into England, Spain, France, and Italy, as a step toward spreading democracy in the coming season. Charles Lethrop Pack, secretary of the National War Garden Commission, announced in the afternoon that he had sent descriptions of the plan abroad at the request of Lord Northcliffe.

"We are not developing gardens merely for raising vegetables," said Mr. Pack in his talk at the Blackstone, "but as a fundamental element of the home movement. We aim to build up the home and the fireside. We might well call them anti-Bolshevik gardens, for the man who has several bushels of potatoes to sell is not likely to run off after some wild-eyed soap box orator."

Schools and Penitentiaries.

Schools were compared to penitentiaries by Dr. J. H. Francis, who also spoke in behalf of encouraging the development of gardens.

Dudley Grant Hayes, director of extension work in the Chicago public schools, outlined the garden plan in operation among pupils under his direction. The plan as operated in Chicago, he said, provided a new community center. Mrs. J. D. Sherman spoke of school gardening as one of the most fundamental of the constructive plans of education.

Various other phases of the educational system of the United States were discussed by other speakers who attended the various sessions of the department, which took place in various hotels.

Dr. L. Witmer of the University of Pennsylvania asked for a more thorough study of foreign languages.

A complete reorganization of the elementary school system is necessary, as a result of the war, declared Miss Marie Anderson, superintendent of elementary schools at Fort Arthur, Tex.

Military training in the schools is to be considered in resolutions which will come up Friday at the business session.

The sessions are to continue all week. It is expected that fully 6,000 delegates will be in attendance.

DIED FROM CARBOLIC ACID.

A coroner's jury decided yesterday that C. E. Keen, president of the C. E. Keen Manufacturing company of Leesburg, O., who was found dead in his room in the Majestic hotel last Saturday night, came to his death from carbolic acid poisoning, taken with suicidal intent, while dependent.

WHILE SEES BANDITS FLEE.

"Wait until I get change," said Mars, and went upstairs to his home, where his wife changed the bill.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Mars heard four shots. Rushing downstairs, she found her husband dead.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the same bandits, it is thought, forced Chris Nelson, saloonkeeper at 1700 North Western avenue, to hand over the contents of his cash register, \$3, and then took \$3 from James Summerville, a customer.

The cigar store of Dave Kueschner, 1024 North Western avenue, also was robbed of \$3.

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS WHEAT GUARANTEE BILL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The house bill appropriating \$1,000,000,000 to maintain the government guarantee price of \$2.35 for the 1919 wheat crop was ordered favorably reported today by the senate agriculture committee.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION

Specialists from Many Cities Here for Big Convention.



Left to right, above—E. C. Hartwell, Buffalo; Thomas E. Finegan, Albany, N. Y. Below—J. H. Beveridge, Omaha; H. S. West, Rochester; J. W. Crabtree, Washington.

BANDITS SHOOT GROCER AS THEY HOLD UP STORE

Boy's Green Cap Is Clew
to Gang Who Killed
Saloonkeeper.

Chicago's bandits started off the day yesterday with a murder and wound up with a shooting. They interspersed the shootings with various holdups.

Felix Zacek, 2057 West Fifty-fifth street, a grocer, was shot twice by two robbers, who stole \$15. The shooting occurred while the robbers were "standing up" Zacek, his wife, and a customer, preparatory to rifling the till. Zacek made a move which the thieves thought dangerous and they fired. Zacek will recover.

Boy's Cap Is Clew.

Eugene J. Mars, a saloonkeeper at 2018 Milwaukee avenue, was shot and killed early in the morning by four youths, who made their escape in an automobile. Police believe the murderers are the same four who swept through the northwest side earlier in the morning holding up other business men.

A green cap, boy's size, and an abandoned automobile, believed to be the one used by the gang, are the principal clues. The auto was found at Crawford avenue and Huron street, the gasoline tank empty. It was identified as the property of Charles Snyder, 3357 South Western avenue. It had been stolen during the night.

The bandits entered Mars' saloon shortly after 6 o'clock. In payment for a drink one of the number offered a \$20 bill.

"Wait until I get change," said Mars, and went upstairs to his home, where his wife changed the bill.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Mars heard four shots. Rushing downstairs, she found her husband dead.

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SHRAPNEL

Hundreds of students of the reserve officers' training corps of Chicago public high schools will parade the loop tomorrow, most of them with complete outfits of arms and regulation United States army uniforms. This will be the first opportunity to see the high school cadets in military array since the R. O. T. C. was officially organized in the high schools. The parade will start at 1 o'clock and will be repeated on Friday.

Information is desired of Chicago relatives of Frederick W. Worthington, a member of the Fifth marine; also of a large suitcase and small bag left at some Chicago hotel about a week ago by a man in marine uniform.

Meetings of the auxiliary of the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry will be held tonight and tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in room 1103 Stevens building.

Company F auxiliary of the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry will meet Thursday at 8 p. m. in room 1013 county building.

Authorize Bids for Forest Preserve Work

At a meeting of the county forest preserve commissioners yesterday the chief engineer was authorized to advertise for bids for filling and construction of the Washington boulevard extension at the Desplaines river. Bids previously submitted were ordered refused.

BLONDE WOMAN'S ROMANCE CLEARS UP ROBBERIES

Arrest Three as "Fence"
for Wilson Avenue
Burglars.

This is the story of a blonde woman, the janitor's son, and the third floor resident. They all lived at 4565 North Clifton avenue until yesterday, when detectives escorted them to cells.

The third floor resident is Nathan W. Alpern, proprietor of a women's tailoring shop at 1021 Wilson avenue. He is held at the detective bureau.

The blonde woman in the case is Mrs. Helen Piper, who lived in the basement. She is held at women's detention home No. 1, charged with receiving stolen property.

The janitor's son, said to be Mrs. Piper's sweetheart, is George Soder. He was released from the jail after a nine months' sentence for robbing a tea store on the north side and engaging in a revolver duel with Detective Sergeant Claus Christensen. He is held on a charge of disorderly conduct, although the police say he wanted on three charges of auto stealing.

May Clear Wilson Avenue Cases.
By the arrests the detectives say

they have wiped out the "fence" through which thousands of dollars' worth of property stolen from homes in the Wilson avenue district was disposed of.

Alpern was taken by Lieut. Charles Agnew and Detective Sergeant Casey and Nagle. They declare Mrs. Piper has confessed that Alpern gave her stolen property to pawn and sell and that Soder provided her with a home after she separated from her husband, Edward Piper, a mechanic employed in Racine, Wis.

Last Tuesday the home of Nunzio Russo, 4457 North Racine avenue, was robbed. A fur cape, diamond rings, and other jewelry worth \$1,500 were taken.

Woman Pawn Jewelry.

Mrs. Piper declares that last Thursday Alpern gave her the jewelry with instructions to obtain a \$30 loan on it. She took it to the pawnshop of Max Spears, 517 West North avenue. When she returned with the fur cape last Friday, an argument took place over its value. The detectives found the property, which was identified.

The officers say they have a witness who saw Alpern hand the articles to Mrs. Piper. He will be booked today.

What Piper told the detectives that Soder introduced himself on the Wells street bridge several weeks ago and offered to provide a home. Alpern is married and has several children.

Phone Call Ends Search for Eleanor Club Girl

Search for Miss Edna Johnson, who lives at the Eleanor Club No. 4, Erie and Cass streets, was dropped yesterday when a woman telephoned the club and announced "she is all right and will be back in a few days." Miss Johnson disappeared last Friday. She was a cashier at Marshall Field's. The secretary of the Eleanor club declared they are satisfied Miss Johnson is all right.

At CABLE'S Today

A piano at \$85? At \$600? At \$1,000? Yes—all prices and styles are included in our Annual Grand Opera Selling—going on right now. Sharp reductions, too.

WABASH & JACKSON

McKibbin Ba-Ba SHEEP LINED COATS

The fur collars "Set them off" They're correct in every detail.

Booklet or Salesman in the trade on request McKibbin, Driscoll & Dwyer, Inc. Manufacturers Saint Paul, Minnesota

Advertise in The Tribune.

NEW YORK
50 Madison Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
610 Riggs Bldg.

CHICAGO
104 S. Michigan Ave.

Wm. H. Rankin Company

WILLIAM H. RANKIN, President
H. A. GROTH, Secretary and Treasurer

WILBUR D. NESBIT, 1st Vice-President
ROBERT E. RINEHART, 2nd Vice-President

Our Anniversary

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

FEBRUARY 24 we began the fourth year of this company under its present name; its twenty-first year of existence.

When Mr. Rankin, Mr. Groth and myself acquired the ownership of the company, we had each been with it a good many years. Mr. Groth had been on the payroll for 20 years, Mr. Rankin for 10, and myself for 9. Mr. Rinehart joined us in 1916, as our New York manager and our Second Vice-President.

Naturally we have been doing a great deal of work; we knew what the organization was doing and what it could do—so we didn't "step in" as strangers by any means.

We launched ourselves with plenty of good wishes from our customers, from our competitors, and from our friends. And, although we didn't know it then, we assumed a heavy responsibility at a time when the business world was heading into the period of uncertainty caused by the war.

ANY business man who has weathered the war without the support of "war business" knows what the past two years have meant to us. We saw the advertising business strike some mighty hard bumps. We saw our own young men don the uniform and step into the ranks—and we told every one of them we'd keep his place for him. We did our own part to help win the war—and we don't say that boastfully, because we did no more than was right and proper for us to do.

The war taught us the same thing it taught thousands of other business men—that we had to work like beavers if we were going to keep our business going, and do our war work, too. So we did work. Every one in our organization doubled up on his work—and this means executives and all. And, in spite of war depression, this company came through 1918 with the heaviest volume of business in any year of its life.

That is why our anniversary on February 24 was a pleasant one for us. We had saved money for our customers, and we had made money for them. And we had held the organization together and kept its business going good.

THE day after the armistice was signed our business began increasing by jumps. Within three weeks the volume of new business alone that came to us was such as to compel us to increase our organization and its facilities almost fifty percent. Since then we have been preparing ourselves for 1919 business until today, with our offices in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and New York, we have an equipment second to no advertising company existing.

Our customers are successes—and anybody knows how much more enthusiasm and energy you have when you know you are working with a success.

So we have entered our fourth year under this name, and our twenty-first year as an organization, in better shape than ever. And we thank all the many friends who have sent us congratulations and good wishes.

Naturally, we can handle more business. Advertisers who are interested will be given full information about our company and the customers it represents.

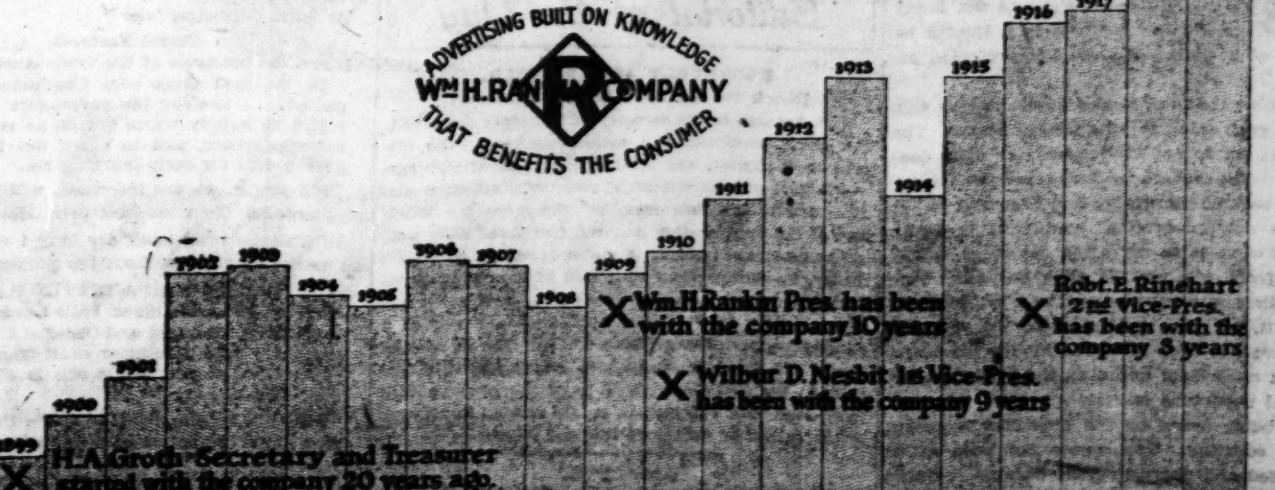
READ carefully the full-page advertisement in this issue, headed "Forward—American Business," and know that we are and have been giving service as outlined in that page to

Wilson & Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Marshall Field & Co.
(Wholesale)
Mead Cycle Co.
Carnation Milk Products Co.
Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.
Haynes Automobile Co.
Sawyer Biscuit Co.
Leader Iron Works
Grinnell Gloves

Diamond T Motor Car Co.
Schulze Baking Co.
T. B. Wilson & Co.
Baker-Vawter Co.
Cheney Talking Machine Co.
Add-a-Pearl Co.
Phillipsborn
Kinney-Rome Spring Co.
Illinois Glass Co.
Steger & Sons
and many others.

We will gladly send copies of letters of commendation of our work and our service from our customers—also samples of our recent work—to any interested advertiser. Address: Wm. H. Rankin Co., Monroe Building, Chicago. Telephone Randolph 6600.

21 Years Record of Successful Advertising



Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest Corner Jackson and State
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

This is one of the best things you've had; Hart Schaffner & Marx \$40, \$45, \$50 suits, overcoats, ulsters, at \$35

ALL WOOL, of course; beautifully tailored; newly made; smart styles for young men, in the latest models. Single and double breasted waist-seam models, made to fit and show the athletic figures so many men are coming home with.

Men's smart styles in suits and overcoats; year-round weights; single and double breasted sack suits; frock suits; plenty of sizes for all figures. Second and third floors

Overcoats of every type; ulsters, motor coats, dress overcoats. Heavy, rich weaves; medium weight weaves. Sixth floor \$35
An extraordinary opportunity

Reduced prices on suits and overcoats made from finest imported fabrics

BURBERRY English made overcoats reduced. Finest English and Scotch weave suits reduced
Carr melton silk lined overcoats by Hart Schaffner & Marx; \$70 values at \$47.50
A good time to save future clothes money

Extreme spring overcoat values, \$16.50
SMART styles and colorings; wholesale surplus goods, salesmen's samples, some carried over goods; also broken lots of medium weight overcoats \$16.50
All fine \$25, \$30, \$35 values



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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1857.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1895, AT
THIS POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF
MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent
to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune
assumes no responsibility for their safe return or return.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Moderate Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago park—completion of the
Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—
development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and
develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals
and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the smoke horror.

WILSON THREATENS THE SENATE.

In his Boston speech President Wilson adds
nothing to the history of the proposed league of
nations. He tells not one word of his plans for
the government of the world. In his appeals to the
emotions, however, he is even more masterful than
we have hitherto seen him.

He claims to be the representative of humanity.
His methods must not be questioned. He must be
followed blindly. That he has blind followers by
thousands will not be denied. These blind follow-
ers wish to throw, like an army, against the
judgment of the senate. The senate must follow
him, not because it believes he is right, but because
he threatens its individual members with political
extinction if they dare to question in any degree
his hidden plans.

We doubt that one American in a million has
the faintest idea of what is proposed, exactly and
precisely, in the league of nations document.
Nevertheless many Americans in every thousand
are urging, with a moral enthusiasm, that the
United States senate adopt the document. We
want to know what it will do to the United States,
and that is what the senate is trying to find out.

Senator Weeks, in his speech to the senate, called
it an obscure document. It is. President Wilson
may be able to explain it. The senate may be able
to modify and accept it without mortgaging the
future of the United States and without com-
promising its prospects. It may have to reject it.
It is a good thing for the United States that the
senate has the backbone to stand up against emo-
tionalism and ask for a show down. That is one
of the functions of the senate.

The senate needs no apology for its refusal
to accept the league of nations without scrutiny.
The constitution explicitly charges the senate
with such an examination. It would be derelict
in its duties if it did not scrutinize it. If it does
not accept it as President Wilson offers it, the
senate is entirely within its rights. It needs no
justification.

President Wilson asks the senate, because he is
averse to a delay, to accept and ratify for the
people of the United States a policy of which they
know nothing. He is asking the senate to approve
of the most radical departure possible from our
traditional foreign policy without any discussion
or any popular expression of opinion.

For two years there has been a censorship in
the United States. During those two years there
has been sedulously cultivated in the United States
(obviously with the approval of the censorship) the
idea of the league of nations. It was an adminis-
tration censorship.

Now the administration—President Wilson him-
self, in fact—asks the United States senate, which
knows nothing of the facts, to approve of a league
of nations the president has formulated in Paris
(or perhaps it was the Boer general Smuts) and to
approve of it without discussion.

There has been created in the United States an
emotion for the league of nations. A heavily
financed organization is promoting it. It, with the
censorship, created an emotion. We are now
asked to approve without consideration and only on
the say-so of one man to ratify this emotion.

That is what the senate is refusing to do. And
we say "Thank God for the senate!"

The senate is refusing to swallow Gen. Smuts'
league of nations. It may eventually accept it,
but it will not swallow it. The league of nations
may be right. It may be an admirable idea of
the United States to support. It may not. The
senate wisely wants to know what it is ratifying
before it ratifies.

The senate has, moreover, an idea that the Monroe
doctrine should be specifically exempted from
the operation of the league just as the Panama
canal has been exempted. The Monroe doctrine
is an old and tried policy of the United States.
Ex-President Taft says that the league of nations
will protect the Monroe doctrine. We hope it
will. But if it will protect and prolong its
operation why not have it specifically included in
the agreement?

There was some such an idea in making the
constitution of the United States. At first the
bill of rights was assumed to be in the constitution
by implication. If by implication, why not
by statement? It went in by statement in
amendments. If parties to an agreement mean
a thing they do well to declare it and not imply
it. Perhaps the Monroe doctrine is protected by
the league of nations. We want it protected ex-
plicitly.

It is possible that the league of nations as sug-
gested is a good thing for the United States. The
point is that we do not know and the senate does
not know. The senate and the people are re-
quested to seek no knowledge and to accept it.

"We are now proposing," said Senator Borah
of Idaho, "what is to my mind the most radical
departure from our policies that has ever been
proposed since our government was established."
That is it. It is a radical departure, but the
citizens have not been informed by the president,
except in a cablegram outlining the scheme, what
this radical departure is.

We are being asked by the president to accept
it without scrutiny. The senate has been called
small minded and untrustworthy because it wants
to know facts and wants to think long before it
commits the nation to a doubtful internationalism.

policy, foreign to its traditions, and not thoroughly
understood by its citizens.
The senate is a breakwater which is guarding
us from an inundation of emotionalism.
Thank God for the United States senate!

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

The people of the United States will be called
upon this year to pay the highest taxes in their
history. The total levy amounts to some \$6,000,
000,000, or nearly twice as much as last year. But
even this enormous sum does not begin to cover
our expenses for the fiscal year of 1919. It is es-
timated that these will run to \$13,000,000,000, and
the deficit will of course have to be made up by
loans of various kinds.

There is no prospect that the financial burden
inherited from the war will be reduced by any sub-
stantial percentage next year. The 1920 tax levy—
which is provided for in the present bill—comes to
something more than \$4,000,000,000, while it is es-
timated that our expenditures in that year may go
as high as \$12,000,000,000.

Now it is clear that unless congress adopts a
program of rigorous economy, or rather insists
upon the elimination of waste and extravagance,
the public will have to pay abnormally high taxes
for years to come. Merely the interest on the pub-
lic debt, supposing the present discrepancy be-
tween income and expenditures continues, will be
enormous.

In the years before the war congress was not
noted for insistence upon economy. The pork
bills went through every year despite the scandal
that attached to them. These appropriations were
only the most obvious among many which resulted
in the squandering of public funds. It was diffi-
cult to check other expenditures because con-
gress consistently refused to establish a national
budget system.

During the war it was necessary to appropriate
money with the freest hand. No one denies there
was a great deal of waste; how much of it might
have been prevented under the circumstances is
perhaps a question. But there is no question that
congress got into the habit of spending public
funds by billions rather than millions of dollars.

It is a habit that cannot be continued. If con-
gress is wise it will not wait until public opinion
is aroused to a high pitch of bitter resentment.
If anything is certain it is beyond question that
the people will not calmly endure years of burdensome
taxation while at the same time congress is squan-
dering their money.

Members of congress should reflect that the
great majority of voters will be directly affected,
in one way or another, by the new tax law. The
old days when taxpayers were few have passed.
A word to the wasters?

REPATRIATING THE SOLDIER.

Australia has created a department of repatriation
for her returning soldiers. At its head is a
member of the cabinet. Soldiers who need pen-
sions are pensioned. The department provides
artificial limbs, employment, and allotment of land.
All of the interests of the returned soldier are han-
dled through this one authoritative and responsi-
ble agency.

Canada and New Zealand have adopted a simi-
lar scheme of repatriation. One agency alone
cares for the returned soldier.

But our American soldier has no such experience.
The president was confident of the sufficiency
of the bureau and departments already
organized. His confidence was bad judgment.
The American soldier needs a guide book to find
out what his privileges are, and a map to find out
where to apply for them. After application he
must be possessed of interminable patience and a
crowbar if he expects action.

There are, for example, seven different bureau
and departments to which a wounded American
soldier may have to apply. They are not coordi-
nated, although some of the bureaus have made
attempts at cooperation. No one is responsible.
No one head can be praised or blamed for good or
bad results. The soldier looking for his rights
will lose himself in the bureaucratic corridors,
where half of the employees are busy unwinding
tape from the others, and finally go out with
a half bushel of indeterminate letters and a
grudge against the government.

The government is trying to do many services
for the returned soldier. It is trying after a
fashion to make its efforts known. A much less
pretentious effort rightly organized will benefit
the soldier more than the greatest public gen-
erosity surrounded as it is with the thick fog of
bureaucratic uncertainty and delay.

YEOMAN DEMOCRACY.

Possibly it is inevitable to say in the same sen-
tence that the street cars of New York were clogged
with yeomen doing land duty and that New York
was democratic. But a high federal official is
quoted as saying that 200,000 sons of rich men
dogged the war by enlisting in the navy. New York
did go democratic.

Not all of the 200,000 were New Yorkers; that
would be too much; the whole state would have
been at sea—in a purely figurative sense, of course;
not one of them literally. The federal official
says he had to fight his way to his office through
thousands of the safety first yeo-ho contingent. Three
thousand of them were listed as "naval intelligence
officers"; without regard, evidently, for the mean-
ing of the word "intelligence."

"Ownership of one motor car qualifies for a yeo-
manship; two cars, ensign." These things were
alleged of the "millionaires' club," a group of jovial
but prudent youths, who, foreseeing that their
country was in danger, made haste to be not like-
wise exposed.

There are rumors of investigations of the slackers
in the navy, but we are in a position to state that
these rumors are entirely false. Investigation of
slackers in the navy would lead straight to the cabi-
net, and such investigation will be prevented at all
cost.

Editorial of the Day

ROOSEVELT AS A READER.
[From the Authors' League Bulletin.]

With homage to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt,
the great president, the moral awakener, the im-
passioned patriot, the Authors' League of America
would here pay its tribute of respectful affection and
gratitude to a fellow member who since the incep-
tion of the organization honored and aided it by act-
ing as its vice president. A vigorous writer, a catholic
reader, he continued to write and to read books even
during the most exacting years of a most strenuous
life. Vividly interested and expertly engaged in a
greater variety of activities than any man of modern
times, his interest in authors and authorship, his
faith in the social efficacy of good literature, abided
to the end, and will remain an aid and an inspiration
to the future of American life and letters.

OBSCURELY.
The making of corkers joins the lost art—Morn-
ing Oregonian.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the
quips fall where they may.

WE are distressed to learn that that gentle soul,
Von Tirpitz, is in reduced circumstances, and that
his son and daughter have been obliged to go to
work. Knowing that you will wish to contribute
to a Von Tirpitz relief fund, we will start the fund
with one iron cross and two Brazilian reals.

Rather Good, B.H.I.
Sir: The Corporal of the Home Guards was in
the city with his uniform on, and had just saluted
his fortieth birthday when a private came along
with two service stripes on his left arm, a dis-
charge stripe on his right arm, and a medal on his left
chest. The Home Guard man saluted at once.
Says the friend with him: "You don't salute pri-
vates, you know." Says the Home Guard Cor-
poral: "I'm not saluting the private—I'm saluting
the Scars and Stripes."

H. H.
THERE are two sides to the daylight-saving
idea, and we have read arguments pro and con.
But why did Representative Doolittle introduce a
repeal bill? What difference does it make to him?
UNUSUALLY INACCURATE. HOWEVER,
THANKS FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT.
[From The Musical Courier.]

"B. L. T.," who conducted the radiant "Line
O' Type" column in the Chicago Tribune, and
thereby often gave us the chance to quote some
of his scintillations in this department, has
changed his apartment and hereafter will write for
the San Francisco Chronicle. However, our quoting habit shall not be
deterred by distance. We wish "B. L. T."
good fortune for his new desk.

In return for the ad we will slip Editor Liebling
a bit of information. Although his business is
writing about music, we doubt whether he knows
what a musical composition really is. In the latest
edition of Wells' Copyright Law (one of the Six
Best Soapbooks) we find a musical composition de-
fined by Justice Holmes as "a rational collection
of sounds, apart from concepts, reduced to a
tangible expression from which the collection can
be reproduced either with or without continuous
human intervention."

He Forgot With Beans.
[From the Hesperian Post.]

Harry Leiser, who enlisted in Sousa's Band
several months ago, arrived home Tuesday
evening, having been honorably discharged.
Harry has been stationed at the Great Lakes
Naval Station as clarinet player, and enjoyed
himself very much over the U. S.

CONFIDENCE might be restored in Poland if
MM. Paderewski and Plonski were to give a
series of two-act operas, the proceeds to be
devoted to the unemployed.

YE OLDE STUFFE.
Sir: "The seventeen-year locusts are due this
summer."—Trib news item. We're very com-
fy here by the fire (favorite chair, Daniel Greene
slippers)—h-back and everything, but this
smacketh overmuch ye olde stuffe. Ho-hum.
Dulcinea, lay aside your embroidery hoop, throw
a dear, and fetch the Diurnal of Mr. Thomas
Prince, Governor of the Colony of New Plymouth
—there on the old splint under Camden's Annals.
Now read out the second entry for the year 1532:
"It is to be observed that the spring before this
sickness there was a numerous company of flies,
which were like biggness upon wasps or bumble-
bees; they came out of little holes in the ground,
and came up the green things, and made such a
constant Yelling Noise as made the woods ring of
them, and really to deafen the hearers; they were
not any of them heard or seen by the English in
the country before this time." Ho-hum. Solomon,
R. of I., was right.

WE see by the Detroit Free Press that Miss
Helen Damm was a patroness at a children's party.
Too bad, to resurrect an old woman, they did not
also invite Josephine Dodge Daskam and Charles
G. D. Roberts.

The Mixup Man.
Sir: Upon seeing on the first page of my home
edition of the Trib these cryptic words—
NEW LEAD CEMENTED—
SHOW ME BECK NITTED
I was inspired to address these lines to
THE MAKEUP MAN.

Two minutes later. Pick up that rule!
Hey, there's a lead that sticks up!
And don't forget your "guides" to pull,
You busy little mixup.

CALCITROUS.
"CAN'T you shorten that guy's name to Cal?"
hissed the compositor, who has to set the small-
caps signatures by hand. While he was hissing
we handed him a contribution from Albuquerque.

SOLVED!
The gov. of young New Mexico,
When down at some El Paso show,
Remarked how easy it would be
To quit Mexico. Says he,
"Six months in that afflicted land—
I'd have 'em eating from my hand."
The poem turned from crime to ha-ha:
For I was born down in Chihuahua!
Just show the Mex. that we're sincere;
We have no wish to dominate.
Obtain his trust, and make such
Urges him, who'll enter Villa's land,
By soft words check his murdering hand?
Speak up!—Bring peace in fashion quaint;
Quite simple, and to the point, if ain't it?
This gov. of young New Mexico
May have it straight—but I dunno!

ALBUQUERQUE.
BLACK, red, and gold for Germany's national
flag. "Black," ventures Baldy, "for their future,
red for their past, and gold for the indemnities
they must pay."

THE RUMINANT YANK.
[From the Journal American Medical Assn.]
The Paris Médicale remarks under the head-
ing "L'Importance Economique d'un Tic."
"Les Archives d'anthropologie ont donné d'as-
sez curieux détails sur le tic yankee, manie
nationale d'Outre-Atlantique, qui consiste à
chommer constamment d'un fragment d'une
serpe de gomme élastique, le chewing-gum, la
gomme à mastiquer."

AGAIN, if Germany is forced to form a league
of her own we might have a League of Nations and
a Boche league.

It Was All Right.
Place, Orchestra Hall; time, Saturday evening.
The audience has just risen to its feet after five-
teen minutes of applauding in appreciation of
Gabrieliwitch. My neighbor: "When I bought my
ticket at the box-office I thought this place was
a moving picture show. But it's all right, it's all
right."
L. A. T.
"WE believe Olson has the better chance."—The
Trib.

Travel Footnote.
[From the timetable of the Trans-Australian Ry.]
In the first class cars Conductors are ex-
pected . . . to clean the passengers' boots each
night, to supply warm water as required for
toilet purposes, and to hand out the passen-
gers' orders for early morning tea.

THE Jigger, we are informed, will make a very
nice eggcup. To what base uses, Horatio!

IF Chicago votes itself dry May 1 we shall order
an ascension robe, without hip pockets.

MARY HAD A LITTLE RAM.
[From the Sioux Falls Leader.]
See Mary Pickford and Oscar at the Princess.
See Mary turn a summer saut from the forceful
butt of a ram while she is stooped over
picketing a cow.

"I HAVE fighting blood in me."—Pres. Wilson.
And yet it did not bleed to keep us out of war.

THE motto of the world, according to Mr. Wil-
son:

"IN U. S. we trust." R. L. R.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will
not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered,
subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is
inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual dis-
eases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

SMOKED TO DEATH.

RIDING along a few minutes after
7 a. m. I happened to look out
of the sleeper window. The sky
was bright, not a cloud in sight.
The sun was shining brightly. I thought,
We are to have a pretty day.

Twenty minutes later I happened to
look eastward again. This time the
sun was a ball of red fire. We were
entering a medium sized manufactur-
ing city and hundreds of chimneys were
belching smoke into the air. The sun
was less than an hour high and the
ordinary beam was unable to penetrate
the pall of smoke, dust, and dirt which
hung over the city.

I watched the sun as we pulled away
from the station, traversed another sec-
tion of the city, and reentered the coun-
try. The redness of the ball of fire
was gradually transformed into the ra-
diant whiteness of the unobscured sun
and presently we were out into the
white light again.

The sun's rays, so powerful in many
ways, have not much penetrating power.
A few feet below the surface of the
ocean eternal darkness prevails and the
animal life found resident there are
without eyes. A few feet just below
the earth's surface we reach a zone
to which light does not penetrate. This
amount of dirt in a cubic yard of air
is too small to be appreciated by the
eye, but pile up a few miles of air and
the amount becomes great enough to
filter out the sun rays.

In the early morning and late after-
noon the sun ray must traverse many
miles of air to reach the section of
earth on which the day is breaking or
fading. If the air is dirty not much
of the ray gets through and what does
is without power to kill bacteria.

This winter the air has been excep-
tionally dirty. For one thing we have
had to burn whatever the mines have
seen fit to sell us, and they have run in
all sorts of slag, dirt, and general trash
that they had no more profitable use
for and sold to us. Some of them
should be indicted as profiteers and
graters.

There are other sources of dirt in the
air and smoke only carries a part of
the dirt. The dirt which is blown in
they have added to the death rates this
winter.

The busy season for the city doctor
is the late winter and the spring. It
is during these months that he spends
hours in visiting a long list of patients.
The sickness which he combats is air
borne in the main. On the other hand,
the busy season for the country doctor,
in most sections at least, is the
summer and autumn. During these
months he cannot get away to attend
medical societies or for any kind of
vacation. The diseases which he
has to contend are not air borne.

Even when the late winter and early
spring season is not the healthy season
the people with tuberculosis are not very
apt to catch influenza. Some do, but
the percentage is not high. However, in
Pennsylvania sanatoria nearly every con-
sumptive caught influenza. Every one
is liable to catch it. Why should consump-
tives be exceptions to the rule?

2. If she will live properly the probability
is that she will not relapse.

3. Many persons with arrested tuberculosis
marry and bear children without having the
disease light up.

4. Yes.

BOTH DOCTORS RIGHT.
W. T. W. writes: "I would like to
know the cause of convulsions two weeks
before childbirth. The doctor said pol-
son. If so, I would like to know the
cause of polson. One doctor said kidneys
and another said liver. I would like you
to settle the question."

"2. Would there be danger in trying to
give birth to another child? The first
child died, living but a short time. The
mother almost had several convulsions."

ANSWER.
1. In all probability both of your physicians
were right. While their statements seem
to be contradictory they were not. In pos-
sible to say what the symptoms of the
first trouble are.

2. By careful living and proper super-
vision, the chance that this woman will pass
safely through a second pregnancy is
more than fair.

The Friend of the Soldier

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance
bureau of the treasury department, 1307 Stock Exchange building, Chicago,
and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance
to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Addresses inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, Chicago Tribune. Answers
as far as possible will be published in this department. To insure a
personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed.
No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Lena Arons—If your son gave the pre-
sent in his address it is advisable for you
to put it on any letters sent to him, as it
will probably expedite the delivery of his mail.

G. K. Nuffer—The Seventy-first coast
artillery regiment is due to arrive in New York
Feb. 24 on the Massachusetts. The regiment
will be in the city for several days before
being demobilized.

Nina Wilkams, Watonga, Ia.—The Two Hun-
dred and Sixty-ninth army squadron was lately
reported located in Neufchateau, France. No
mention yet of their return.

Mrs. S. Pittfield, Ill.—The headquarters of
the Fourth professional training regiment was
sent to Camp Sherman, O.

Mrs. F. K. J. Cedar Rapids, Ia.—One Hun-
dred and Sixty-second infantry has not sailed
from France, but is expected to soon.

John H. Smith, Huntington, Ind.—Base hos-
pital 68 is in Neufchateau, Ia. P. O. 750
head the mail for this hospital.

Fred Canara, Forest Park, Ill.—Head-
quarters of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth
infantry will be in the United States soon.

Mrs. Frances Runkel—The Thirty-fourth in-
fantry is part of the Seventh division.

Mrs. D. M. O'Brien—Your husband's em-
ployment should apply for release of your hus-
band to the Federal Community Labor Board,
58 West Washington street, Chicago.

Miss E. MacLeod, Hinsdale, Ill.—We do not
have the return date of the Twenty-sixth
division nor of the One Hundred and Thirtieth
division engineers of the Thirty-third division.

Mrs. James Richards—The address you
gave—Mrs. J. A. P. O.—is not sufficient
for us to give you any information about it.
We believe that there should be some A. P. O.
number with this.

Mrs. S. Scott—The Three Hundred and
Forty-eighth infantry has not been ordered
home yet. We suggest that you watch the
newspaper announcements of returning units.

Mrs. M. C. Waterloo, Ia.—The Twenty-
ninth division has not been ordered home
yet. It is not in the army of occupation and
should be home soon; as the war department
has announced that all those units not in the
army of occupation will be sent home to the
United States as soon as possible.

Mrs. J. F. Lyon, Elkton, Wis.—The Five
Hundred and Eighty-ninth army ambulance
section is still in Italy. No date for convey
has been mentioned.

O. W. M. Joliet, Ill.—The Fifty-first coast
artillery park is en route to the United
States.

R. S. French, Danville, Ill.—The One Hun-
dred and Fourth army squadron has been as-
signed to return, but has not sailed yet.

Mrs. E. McPherson, Pullman, Ill.—The mail
from Russia is rather irregular and inter-
esting. It is not in the army of occupation and
should be home soon; as the war department
has announced that all those units not in the
army of occupation will be sent home to the
United States as soon as possible.

there is no such rise in the sickness
rate in these seasons as prevails in the
city.

Last fall the country suffered from
influenza quite as much as the city.
Many appeals for help came from
the rural districts. Most of the stories
of recurrence of influenza and of high
death rates that are now coming in are
from the cities.

No man knows all of the reasons for
the relative healthiness of the country
in the late winter and early spring. I
think one of the important ones is the
dirtiness of the city air. Few rains
and snows have washed it this winter.
The smoke has been unusually dense
and dirty and in consequence of all of
this the sunlight that has been coming
to the city dweller is not of a germ de-
stroying quality.

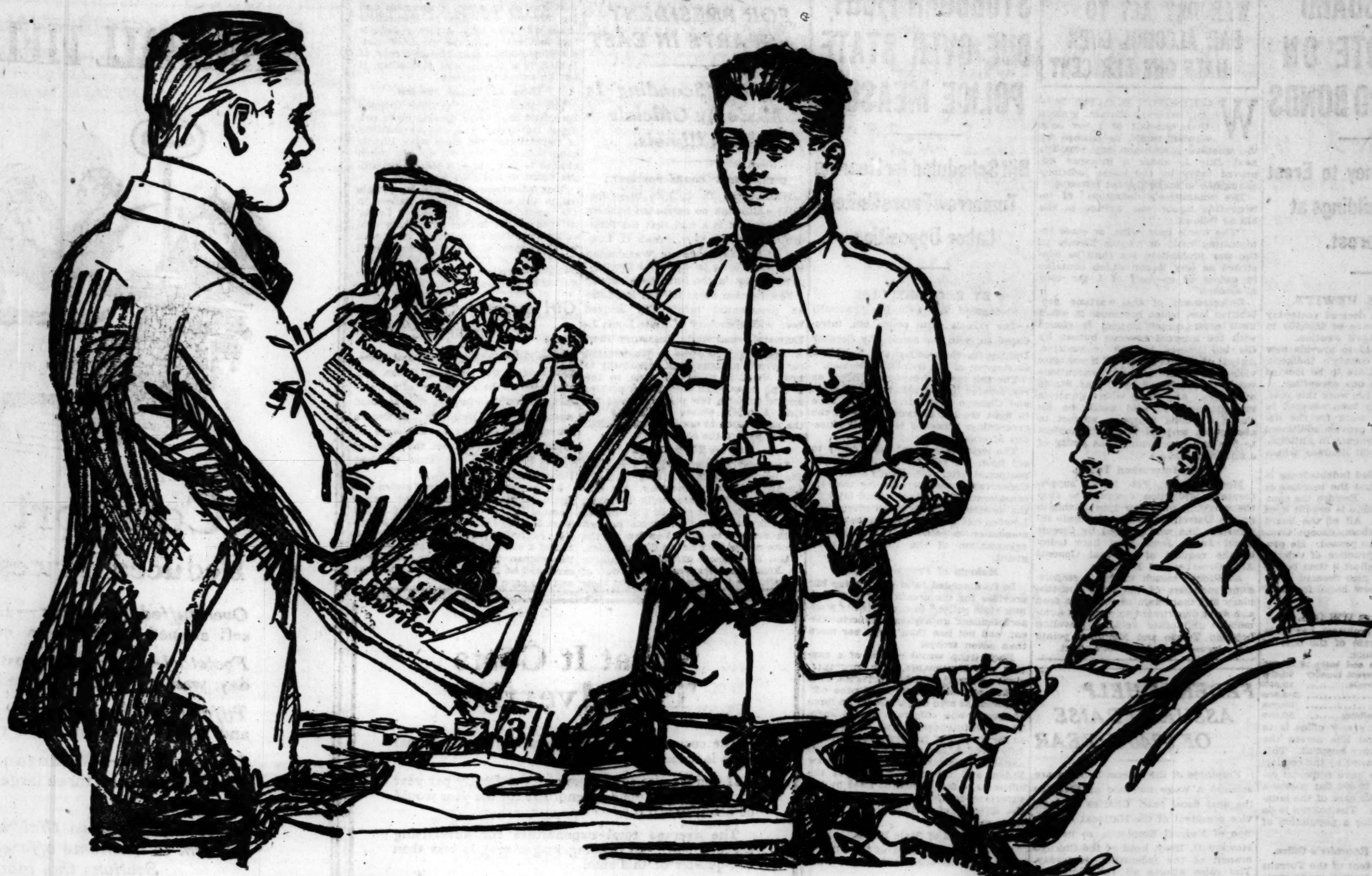
T. B. AND FLU.
H. L. writes: "A lady friend of mine
at Copenhagen, Denmark, was in the
sanatorium with tuberculosis. She had it
for some time. Then 'flu' came to Den-
mark. She was one of the first ones to
get it."

1. Why does a tubercular person
catch 'flu' so easily?

2. Lately I have found out that this
lady turned into almost a picture of
health and everything good, but very
stout. Will this reverse again be bad?

3. Will this woman, if she lives, be
in condition to marry?

4. Are tuberculosis and consumption
the same thing?



I Know Just The Job For You Men

MEN are coming to you every day—seeking work. Men in uniform, soon to leave the service. Men in civilian clothes, looking for bigger places. Good men whom you would like to see well placed.

But you cannot give all these men work.

So we address this advertisement to you, that you may send these men to us. That you may tell them of a real proposition where they can make good money—a chance to get in on the ground floor with the fastest growing selling organization in the country.

You can help them to a position where they can make better money than they ever made before—and become associated with a company that any man should be proud to work with. An opportunity, not for New York alone, but for practically any section of the country where the men prefer to work.

The work is selling. And selling, as you know, offers greater opportunities than any other branch of business. The men who make the big money today are salesmen.

OUR salesmen make big incomes selling the New Era Checkwriter.

They make these incomes because the New Era is the only checkwriter that gives 100% protection at a reasonable price—almost one-half the price of others.

Because it is the *only visible checkwriter* made.

Because it writes the *exact amount* of your check in a brilliant acid-proof ink, *cutting* each word into the paper from *both sides* of the check—producing checks that are proof against pen or acid.

Because the New Era is handy, compact, sturdily made. Easy to carry from desk to desk. Takes up but a few inches of space. So simple that it cannot get out of order. And gives a *lifetime* of perfect check protection.

And because the New Era is sold under the *personal guarantee of Robert H. Ingersoll*.

Can you think of a stronger set of reasons to explain why business men or professional men are choosing the New Era Checkwriter in preference to any other?

Can you think of a proposition that offers a wider field of opportunity? For business men are becoming wide awake to the need of real check protection. They know only too well how easily even the amateur checkraiser raises ordinary checks—six dollars to sixty—seven to seventy—eight to eighty, and other changes just as simple—this for instance, \$10 raised to \$50:—

Fifty and 10/100 \$50.00

And by the use of acids, the check thief can quickly wipe out every trace of the original handwriting and fill in any amount over the *genuine signature*.

It is the *small checks*—the five, ten and twenty dollar checks—that the checkraiser most readily gets hold of—that are most easily raised. Therefore our field is unlimited. Not only large business houses, but the smaller merchants or business men, professional men, or any who carry a checking account, are natural "prospects."

Can't you see what a chance this new Era opportunity offers you to make good money. It's a chance for anyone who, today, is earning less than \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. It's a proposition that any man with the right "stuff" in him can sell easily.

The machine is right—the sales organization back of it is right. And behind it all is a big advertising campaign that is pulling thousands of inquiries from business men who want this New Era Checkwriter.

These inquiries are turned over to our men to sell. That's why the New Era salesmen make more money than salesmen in most any other line.

Save this advertisement; show it to the man who asks you for a position. Tell him to call and see us, or to mail the coupon shown in the corner of this page, for appointment.

NEW ERA MFG. COMPANY

450 Fourth Avenue

New York

Western Office

North American Building, Chicago, Ill.



\$27.50

\$35 in Canada and Cuba

TO BUSINESS MEN

If interested in check protection for your own bank account, sign this and mail to us.

Name _____
Address _____

New Era Checkwriter

"You See What You Write As You Write It"

SALESMAN'S COUPON
(Fill this out and mail to nearest office)
I am interested in looking into your proposition. When may I call.
Name _____ Address _____
A convenient day for me to call would be: _____

COUNTY BOARD ASKS VOTE ON \$600,000 BONDS

Will Use Money to Erect Several Buildings at Oak Forest.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

The county board decided yesterday to submit a bond issue of \$600,000 to the voters at the April election.

The cash is desired to provide new buildings for the county's indigent, sick, and poor. All are to be located at Oak Forest, with one exception.

The plan of doing the work this year, instead of next, has been adopted in order to contribute work for the unemployed, as well as provide additional facilities at the poorhouse in anticipation of any industrial distress which may come.

The county's bonded indebtedness is only \$715,000, so that the increase is comparatively small. Besides the commissioners believe there is urgent need for the structures. All of the board voted in favor of them, except Commissioner Miller, who passed. He protested against the practice of submitting bond issues so short a time before an election, and he also deemed it advisable to erect a new home for juveniles.

What Buildings Will Cost.

Erle Hall, county architect, has made the following estimate of the cost of the proposed buildings:

Factory, with restrooms and bath.	\$25,000
Laundry, to replace present laundry.	70,000
New bakery on large scale.	15,000
Three new cottages.	\$90,000
Connecting tunnels.	30,000
New county agent's building.	50,000

The county agent's new office is to be placed on several lots across the street from the county hospital. This real estate is now owned by the county.

The laundry is to have sufficient capacity to turn out 20,000 flat pieces a week, as well as take care of the laundry of 400 employees. The bakery is on a scale to provide for a population of 5,000.

Asks Inquiry in Recorder's Office.

J. F. Hecht, president of the Torrens Land Registration league, made some serious charges in a letter to the board which was referred to the finance committee. After protesting against certain recommended increases in salaries the letter says:

"Mr. Haas (county recorder) is making himself subject to the more serious criticism in continuing on his pay roll forty-eight writers in the retranscribing division, where \$64,465 was spent last year, and he is now asking for \$73,950 for the same purpose. This question assumes such serious proportions that the league believes it to be the duty of your honorable body to appoint a committee to investigate the situation. The rewriting of some 146 titles of land begun during Mr. Conner's administration in 1915. When Mr. Haas assumed office it was understood by well informed persons that the rewriting of these books would be finished the following year, 1917."

The letter asserts that the Torrens system made a profit before the present recorder took charge, but that he operated at a loss last year. County commissioners said this entire matter has been thrashed out.

DECISION ON 'DRY CHICAGO' FIGHT WITHHELD

The Dry Chicago federation and Anti-Saloon league were in joint session yesterday wrestling over the question of whether they will put up a stiff fight for the dry ballot in April, but adjourned without action.

A telegram was received from William Jennings Bryan promising to come to Chicago to help if the decision is for a fight. He offered no advice as to the desirability of the contest, but said he would aid if war is declared. Other leaders, among them Wayne B. Wheeler of Washington, D. C., volunteered help, but the question of deciding on the course of action was left to the local leaders.

"We want until next Monday to decide," said Dr. Yarrow. "Either we want to go in for the liveliest fight Chicago ever had or we want to leave the whole matter to the voters without a campaign."

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WAR DRY ACT TO BAR ALCOHOL OVER HALF ONE PER CENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, while being banned by the wartime prohibition act, effective next July 1, under a measure approved today by the house judiciary committee to make the act effective.

The committee's definition of intoxicating liquor was written in the bill as follows:

"The words beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors in the war prohibition act shall be construed as any liquor which contains in excess of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol."

Enforcement of the wartime prohibition law, which continues in effect until after demobilization, is placed with the internal revenue bureau by the bill framed by the committee.

Agents of the bureau would investigate violations of the law and prosecutions would be conducted by United States attorneys. Any place where liquor is manufactured or sold would be declared a public nuisance, subject to abatement, and its operators subject to fine and imprisonment as guilty of a misdemeanor.

Enjoin Interurban Traffic.

Monroe, Mich., Feb. 24.—A supplementary injunction designed to stop the carrying of liquor into Michigan from the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo interurban line was granted by Circuit Court Judge Jesse Root here today at the request of Attorney General Alex. Groesbeck of Michigan.

Additional search warrants empowering members of the state constabulary and inspectors of the state food and drug department to examine automobiles and other vehicles traveling between Toledo and Michigan points were issued in Judge Root's court.

FEDERAL HELP ASSURED RAISE OF \$240 A YEAR

Employees of the federal building are assured a wage increase of \$240 for the next fiscal year. Charles F. Nagel, vice president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, so notified Howard D. Eby, head of the Chicago branch of the federation, yesterday.

The raise affects all full-time employees, the only exception being scrubwomen, who will get a 60 per cent increase.

According to Mr. Nagel, the increase, which has been hard fought for, is included in section 6 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and has been agreed to by both the house and senate. The \$240 was obtained in the house as a compromise between the report of the house appropriations committee, which allowed only \$120, and the \$360 which was asked by the employees' federation.

The raise does not become effective until the start of the fiscal year, July 1. The federation has proposed that a commission to consist of three administrative officials of the government, three representatives of the public, and three representatives of the employees, nominated by collective action of the employees themselves, be named for reclassification of government salaries, all to be appointed by the president.

GANG GETS \$4,000 LIQUOR; RECENT TOTAL \$50,000

If you have got a jug of whiskey which you are saving against the coming dry spell you had better hire a man to watch it.

Police reports show that whiskies and wines are being stolen almost daily. Warehouses, wholesale houses, and saloons have been looted of goods valued at \$50,000 in the last six months. But the gang of whiskey thieves that yesterday morning bound and gagged a railroad watchman, broke into a freight car, and loaded an auto truck with bonded case goods capped the climax.

It was between 2 and 3 o'clock that W. G. Case, a watchman in the Monon yards, discovered four men breaking into a freight car. The thieves, all of whom were armed, held up the watchman, disarmed him, and bound him.

The robbers loaded their truck with whiskey while the watchman looked on. He counted more than two hundred cases carried out of the car, the value of which was about \$4,000.

The Dry Chicago federation and Anti-Saloon league were in joint session yesterday wrestling over the question of whether they will put up a stiff fight for the dry ballot in April, but adjourned without action.

A telegram was received from William Jennings Bryan promising to come to Chicago to help if the decision is for a fight. He offered no advice as to the desirability of the contest, but said he would aid if war is declared. Other leaders, among them Wayne B. Wheeler of Washington, D. C., volunteered help, but the question of deciding on the course of action was left to the local leaders.

"We want until next Monday to decide," said Dr. Yarrow. "Either we want to go in for the liveliest fight Chicago ever had or we want to leave the whole matter to the voters without a campaign."

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STUBBORN FIGHT DUE OVER STATE POLICE MEASURE

Bill Scheduled for Hearing Tomorrow Faces United Labor Opposition.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Illinois state police bill, introduced early in the session by Senator Dunlap, is to produce the first real excitement of the legislative session.

The full force of organized labor, as represented by the officers of the state and Chicago federations, will be here to fight the bill at every stage of the proceedings scheduled to start Wednesday afternoon.

The legislature is not quite ready to act upon the bill, and action may be postponed after Wednesday's hearing. Conservative members prefer that its consideration be delayed until later in the session, probably until after Gov. Lowden has made some definite recommendation in connection with the reorganization of the Illinois national guard.

Makeup of Proposed Force.

In its amended form the Dunlap bill provides for the creation of the "Illinois state police," to consist of a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and not less than three nor more than seven troops.

Each troop would consist of a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, eight corporals, and fifty privates. This makes a minimum force of nine officers and 188 men and a maximum force of twenty-one officers and 434 men.

The superintendent would be appointed for a term of four years, beginning July 1, at \$5,000 a year salary. The assistant superintendent would draw \$3,500, and the compensation of the officers and men would be fixed by the superintendent, with the approval of the director of finance in the governor's cabinet.

Duties of State Police.

These are the duties of the Illinois state police as stipulated in the Dunlap bill:

1. To serve and execute, throughout the state, warrants of arrest and search.

2. To arrest, without warrant, any person committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense in their presence or any person whom they may have reasonable cause to believe has committed a criminal offense or is committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense.

3. To patrol the rural districts and principal highways and roadways of the state.

4. To cooperate with state and local authorities in any city, of the marsh, fish, game, forestry, public health, animal disease, and road and bridge laws.

5. Upon the request of the mayor or chief of police of any city, of the marshal of any village, or of a constable of any town to cooperate with and exercise the powers of such officers in the conservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection and apprehension of offenders.

6. On direction or order of the governor or upon the request of the attorney general or the sheriff or state's attorney of any county to cooperate with and exercise the powers of such officers in the conservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection and apprehension of offenders.

7. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors.

8. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of opium.

9. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of narcotics.

10. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of poisons.

11. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of explosives.

12. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of firearms.

13. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of gambling.

14. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of prostitution.

15. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of vagrancy.

16. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of public drunkenness.

17. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of disorderly conduct.

18. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of breach of the peace.

19. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of contempt of court.

20. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of obstruction of justice.

21. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of perjury.

22. To enforce the laws relating to the sale and consumption of subornation of perjury.

LOWDEN BOOM FOR PRESIDENT STARTS IN EAST

Informal 'Sounding' Is Made by Officials from Illinois.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Although no campaign banners are flying, it is a fact that the presidential boom for Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois arrived in Washington today, and is to be extended throughout the east in the immediate future.

The Lowden boom for the Republican presidential nomination arrived here with Secretary of State Louis L. Emerson and State Treasurer Fred E. Sterling, who came to Washington for several purposes, but principally to hear what is going on close to the ground in national Republican politics and to sound a few political notes for Gov. Lowden, whose availability for the nomination is not being overlooked in this part of the country.

Express Their Hopes.

Secretary Emerson and Treasurer Sterling are saying nothing formally about the Lowden candidacy. Mr. Emerson, speaking informally, however, to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE on the subject, said, "We have hopes."

With respect to Gov. Lowden as the choice of the next national president, the Illinois officials are talking to Republican leaders in and out of congress and will endeavor to get their

Friends to talk to other leaders in the east, and it seems to be a settled fact that by the time Mr. Emerson and Mr. Sterling get back to Springfield there will have been a pretty definite idea inculcated into the minds of eastern Republicans that the governor of Illinois is a presidential possibility, if not an avowed aspirant.

Have Additional Mission.

The officials have another mission here, and that is to discuss state primary legislation and the advisability of redistricting the state with Illinois congressmen. They did not get much chance to talk about it today, but will get down to business tomorrow.

This afternoon the Illinois officials sat in the senators' private gallery in the senate to listen to Senator Lewis's defense of the league of nations constitution. Tomorrow night they will be the guests of Senator Elihu Root, McCormick of Illinois, and all the Republican members of the Illinois delegation will be guests also.

Girl Arrested Again in "Shoplifting" Case

Miss Edith Becker, whose real name, according to the police, is Baker, and who is said to be a daughter of a prominent Milwaukee family, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Johnson and Gilbert on a charge of taking a fur cape from the store of Oscar P. Larson, 105 East Garfield boulevard, last Friday.

At the time the cape was stolen the Becker woman disappeared while Samuel Levi, who said he lived at 429 East Twenty-eighth street, was arrested. According to the police, Levi detained a clerk in Larson's store to give the woman time to escape. She was arrested at 2319 North Halsted street and the cape recovered.

What It Costs To Advertise

The cost of successful advertising on a national scale is amazingly small.

If you were to spend one cent per family per year for advertising, your expenditure for the year would be about \$220,000.

The average total expenditure for advertising space (in fifty-six leading magazines) is less than one-quarter of this sum.

In other words, the average national advertiser buys less than \$50,000 worth of space per year, or less than one-quarter of a cent per family in the United States.

The largest user of space spends about a million per year in national publications—five cents per family, or one cent per person in that family.

This advertiser does a business of about \$120,000,000 per year—or a sale per family of \$5—one dollar per person.

Of course an advertising appropriation includes expenditures in addition to the cost of space that are most necessary but relatively small in amount.

Good advertising pays.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publisher

The Delineator

Everybody's Magazine

Two dollars the year, each

This Stenographer said to her Employer:

"The only way I can write more Letters is with The DICTAPHONE"

If your employer is asking for more speed, tell him to give you The Dictaphone.

Tell him it's the scientifically simple way to get out letters—therefore the quickest and most convenient way.

You can take his fastest dictation—

because you simply have to press the foot control with your foot, listen to a sentence, and write. And so on.

Your job becomes more valuable to him, therefore more valuable to you, because The Dictaphone makes possible 50% to 100% more letters per day.

Become a Dictaphone Operator

Any intelligent young woman who can use a typewriter can quickly become a Dictaphone expert. Get in touch with The Dictaphone Office and learn how.

THE DICTAPHONE

Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries

Phone Randolph 2771 Call at 814 No. American Bldg., Chicago

Branch Offices also located in the following cities:

Bartholomew, Ind. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio. Dallas, Texas. Denver, Colo. Detroit, Mich. El Paso, Texas. Evansville, Ind. Hartford, Conn. Houston, Texas. Indianapolis, Ind. Jacksonville, Fla. Kansas City, Mo. Louisville, Ky. Madison, Wis. Miami, Fla. Minneapolis, Minn. Milwaukee, Wis. New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Portland, Ore. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Springfield, Ill. Toledo, Ohio. Washington, D. C. Wichita, Kan.

The Dictaphone Co., made and manufactured by the Columbia Graphophone Co.

"The Shortest Route to the Mail-Chain"

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



Comfort for Sale At Reduced Prices During February

Overstuffed Armchair—Loose spring down cushion; soft shaped back; denim covered; unusual value, \$83.

Footstool—For the utmost comfort after a strenuous day; walnut frame; covered with blue denim; \$15.75.

Tiffany Reading Lamp—The work of master hands and minds; gold-finished frame, \$62.50; Shade, \$11.50.

Library Table—Mahogany; constructed by one of the finest makers; three large drawers; 30x54 inches; \$95.

Merely a few things that will add comfort, beauty and charm to the home offered in the Home Furnishing Sections this month at Sale Prices.

Shoe Prices Up March 1 All Reduced Now

FRIDAY will be the last day of this year to purchase shoes for every member of the family at February Sale prices. It behooves every one—men, women and children—to take advantage of the unusual economies. Our stocks have been replenished, insuring excellent assortments. Our shoes always represent quality and value—and this Sale affords both, with good measure.

An Outstanding Value of This Event:

Women's Fine Boots at \$7.75

There is still a plentiful supply of these Boots even after many women have profited by this exceptional value. There are tan calfskins and black or brown kid Boots in a good selection of sizes. Exceptional at \$7.75.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Fourth Floor and Basement

MEN'S AND BOY'S SHOES

The Store for Men, Second Floor and Basement

Have You a Job for Him? If so, report that fact to the Soldiers and Sailors' Bureau, U. S. Employment Office, 116 N. Dearborn Street; Randolph 7140.

The Chicago Home of Johnston & Murphy Good Shoes; \$12, \$15, \$14

47 Rue Blanche, Paris

IN France we suffer from headache even more than you do in the States. My

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

relieves such pain, and it is almost always quickly successful. So with the pain of neuralgia, of rheumatism, of lumbago, of sciatica, or of muscular fatigue.

This Original Baume is very quick in its action—very soothing and refreshing, and there is really nothing comparable to it manufactured elsewhere.

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded S. W. Corner Jackson and State Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

ASK FOR and GET Horlick's The Original Malted Milk For Infants and Invalids OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

Cuticura For Baby's Itchy Skin

Mud Bath After the "Flu" Sore throat, Cough, Hoarseness, etc. Write W. C. KRAMER, Box 3, MUD LA

HERE'S CHANCE TO WIN WORLD'S GREATEST PRIZE

and You Are Sure to Win the Game When You Try It.

BY EYE WITNESSES

This will be a little piece of news for and about school boys and girls who are sure to try to write as simply and clearly as they can. It is a game that it takes him long to make it hard to write. It is a game of writing you will win.

Write
KRAMER, Box 3, Kramer, Ind.
JUDI AVIA

Three Stores: 71 East Monroe Street
314 South Michigan Ave.
7 North La Salle Street


PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE
Counteracts "Acid-Mouth"

\$6.50 **\$19.50** **\$3.95** **\$12.50**

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

LANDIS TO QUIZ TWO LAWYERS IN CONSUMER CASE

E. J. Ader Accuses Them of Demanding \$5,000 from Company.

Charges by Edward J. Ader, the secretary-treasurer of the Consumers Packing company, that two lawyers had tried to collect \$5,000 through threats of bringing suits against the company and its officers resulted yesterday in federal Judge Landis ordering Attorney Benjamin H. Ehrlich and Harry C. Levinson to appear in court Friday morning and explain. The charges were made while Miss Goldie Skolnik, stenographer and bookkeeper in the packing company offices, was being questioned regarding another extraordinary matter—the payment of \$7,500 from the company's funds to J. M. Davis, a close friend of Ader, for "services rendered."

Miss Skolnik testified that the "services" were a trip to Washington in the summer of 1918 to obtain approval of the capital issues committee for the sale of the company's stock. He failed in his mission.

Says Company Was "Hounded."

"Don't you think that price was a trifle steep?" the judge asked Ader after Miss Skolnik had explained the "item."

"Not any more so than some of the attorneys have asked to quit hounding us," Ader replied.

"You want me to understand that demands were made upon you for money, and that your failure to pay such demands would result in legal proceedings against the company?" the court asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Ader. "Benjamin H. Ehrlich demanded through my brother \$5,000."

"You have made the charge that certain lawyers have tried to blackmail you. I want first hand information," the court replied, and then ordered the lawyers served with notice to come in.

Fogle Says Ader Misunderstood.

Attorney John L. Fogle, who has been attorney for the company, took the stand and stated that while he had not been approached by Ehrlich he had received some letters relative to a suit, which he expected to start on behalf of several stockholders. He said he thought that Ader had misunderstood the lawyers regarding the "black-mail" feature.

Fogle read a letter from Ehrlich stating that he would be willing to settle the case which was pending. He said Ehrlich and Levinson had demanded full payment for their clients and also fees for their trouble.

Levinson, after adjournment of court, said that his demand had been a legitimate one. He said he represented stockholders having stock amounting to \$3,000 and believing there was mismanagement in the company had planned to institute a suit for the removal of all present officers. He said he later had agreed that he would not bring the action if his clients were paid in full and had also insisted that the company pay his fees for legal services.

CHICAGO CASUALTIES

ARMY DIED OF DISEASE.
Privates.
Lewis, Richard, 339 N. La Salle-st.
Mahon, George, 3310 N. Natchez-av.
MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.
Vank, Anton J., 2310 S. Spaulding-av.
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
CORPORAL.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
LIEUTENANT.
Thompson, Walter C., 326 W. 69th-st.

SERGEANT.
Chick, Nech, 1943 Ogdon-st.
McIner, Joseph, 1238 S. 31st-av.
Wilmont, Paul, 719 Monroe-av.

CORPORAL.
Cassero, Ralph J., 3203 Cottage Grove-av.
CORPORAL.
Larson, Victor S., 1319 Ardmore-av.

PRIVATE.
Barrel, John T., 307 S. Harding-av.
Lustert, Henry, 415 N. Lincoln-st.
Noble, Frederick F., 4440 N. Lawrence-av.

PRIVATE.
Gritz, John, 4343 Madison-av., East Chicago
Tebin, Raymond R., 1118 Edgemoor-av.
Townsend, John A., 301 E. 1st-av.

PRIVATE.
Davis, Roy E., general delivery.
Harker, Otto C., 3517 Western-av.
Hase, Joseph, 3338 S. Marshall-av.
Shannon, William T., 1006 Parkway.

PRIVATE.
Van Horn, Frederick F., 1011 W. 54th-pl.
Caster, Gordon A., Aurora.
Hause, Joseph, 3338 S. Marshall-av.

PRIVATE.
Urban, Halmer, 3048 W. 54th-pl.
McKinn, John, 301 E. 1st-av.
Coster, Paul P., 2158 Blue Island-av.

PRIVATE.
Conway, Harry, 1137 Desplantes-st.
Lach, Joseph A., 1233 N. Albany-av.
Petricka, Frank J., 2038 S. Clifton Park.

PRIVATE.
Pottick, Joseph, 1130 S. Winchester-av.
Verone, John P., 7146 Greenwood-av.
Cox, Lawrence F., West Chicago.

REVISIT LIST
WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
(Previously Reported Missing.)
SERGEANT.

RETURNED TO DUTY.
(Previously Reported Missing.)
PRIVATE.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
(Previously Reported Missing.)
CORPORAL.

RETURNED TO DUTY.
(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

MARINE CORPS
IN HOSPITAL.
(Previously Reported Missing.)
ON DUTY.

ON DUTY.
(Previously Reported Missing.)
PRIVATE.

ON DUTY.
(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

ON DUTY.
(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

ON DUTY.
(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

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(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
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(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

ON DUTY.
(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

ON DUTY.
(Previously Reported Killed in Action.)
PRIVATE.

\$400,000,000 TAX DRIVE HERE STARTS TODAY

Scores of Branch Offices to Open in All Parts of the City.

BY INCOME TAX EDITOR.
The drive for approximately \$400,000,000 to be collected from about 320,000 individuals, partnerships and corporations, in Chicago and eighteen counties of northern Illinois, will start simultaneously throughout the city and in practically every town and hamlet at 9 o'clock this morning.

It will be a business void of all noise and fanfare that has featured four Liberty loans, but the fact remains that it is a big drive, a large part of a nation-wide campaign which will roll \$4,000,000,000 into the treasury at Washington to help defray the cost of war and establish peace.

Everything Is Ready.
Details of the drive were completed last night so that an untold army can put its finger on the spot where he can help wind up Uncle Sam's post-war affairs by paying his income taxes promptly. A large force of deputy internal revenue collectors will spread out fanlike this morning not only to have the entire city of Chicago covered from the loop to the outskirts, north, south and west, but far into the rural districts of the first district, reaching in all a total population of 4,000,000.

The drive in Chicago will be followed along the zone system. Practically each ward is a zone and in each of the thirty zones there will be several stations established in banks for the rush of taxpayers of the \$5,000 income and under class.

Many Loop Stations.
In the loop all banking institutions and bonding houses in most instances will have income tax stations. Others will be located in the Boston Store, Rothschild & Co., and the Fair.

This Treasury bureau, which has been in operation for a week, will continue as an official station with tax experts from the federal building who are cooperating with The Tribune income tax force through the courtesy of Collector Julius F. Smetanka.

Stations Outside Loop.
The following banks outside the loop will be stations where returns may be made:

Lincoln State bank.....3105 S. State-st.
South Side State bank.....4301 Cottage Grove-av.
Universal State bank.....3322 S. Halsted-st.
S. W. Trust & Sav. bank.....3500 Archer-av.
Central Hyde Park State bank.....3500 Blackstone.
Woodlawn Trust & Sav. bk.....1204 E. 63d-st.
Michigan State bank.....11108 Michigan-av.
American State bank.....1235 Blue Island-av.
Lakeland State bank.....3201 W. 23d-st.
S. W. Trust & Sav. bank.....1000 W. 23d-st.
West Town State bank.....2354 W. Madison-st.
Security Bank of Chicago.....741 Milwaukee-av.
Belleme State bank.....1554 W. Madison-av.
Schlone State bank.....925 S. Halsted-st.
West Side Trust & Sav. bank.....73 W. 11th-st.
North Ave. State bank.....600 W. North-av.
Lake View State bank.....3160 N. Clark-st.

INCOME TAX ANSWERS

Chicago, Feb. 23.—[Income Tax Editor.]—As I am head of the family, with one dependent child of 10, I take it my personal exemption is \$2,000. Now, if my gross income is \$3,000 or more and my actual expenses for necessary repairs on my building brings my net income down to less than \$2,000, will I have to make a return?

B. VAN R.
Yes, you will have to make a return. The act requires that all persons having a total net income exceeding that which they would be exempted if single or married, must make returns.

MORTGAGE INTEREST EXEMPT.
George P. S.—The interest on a mortgage or interest on indebtedness is exempt. The same applies to taxes.

John J.—The law provides that you must support a person in order to claim exemption for them.

C. L. W.—You will have to make an income tax return. If you supported your mother for the past year you can claim exemption for the past year she actually depended upon you for her subsistence.

F. R. M.—Insurance received through a death is not taxable, but the income from it is taxable.

H. O.—You are entitled to \$2,000 exemption as the head of the family, but the additional income of your daughter will have to be included in your return. For your daughter you may claim \$200 exemption. Thus you will still have to pay an income tax.

RETURN NOT REQUIRED.
J. A. D. Mount Vernon—You will not have to file a return if you are the head of a family and your net income was less than \$2,000.

Walter A. Waukegan.—Under the current act, the surtax rate is 1 per cent on the net income in excess of \$5,000 and not over \$10,000, and increases by steps of 1 per cent for each \$2,000 of net income up to and not over \$100,000. From this point the tax is over 52 per cent up to 65 per cent, the tax on \$1,000,000 or more.

James.—Income payable to nonresident alien individuals other than income received as the dividends from domestic corporations must be deducted and withheld to the extent of 8 per cent. Also in the case of securities having tax free covenant clauses by which the obligator or debtor agrees to pay any portion of the income tax imposed upon the holder or obligee, the obligator must deduct and withhold a tax of 2 per cent of the interest whether to a nonresident alien or to a citizen, a resident, or to a partnership.

When the blood is pure and the body well nourished, germs do not constitute an alarming factor, for germs do not thrive in pure blood. The danger point is reached when the bars of resistance are let down and the safe-guard is.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
replete in tonic-food properties that enter readily into the blood, carrying with them elements that strengthen the whole system.

Thwart the power of the germ with Scott's Emulsion.
Scott & Borne, Bloomfield, N. J.

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Scott & Borne, Bloomfield, N. J.

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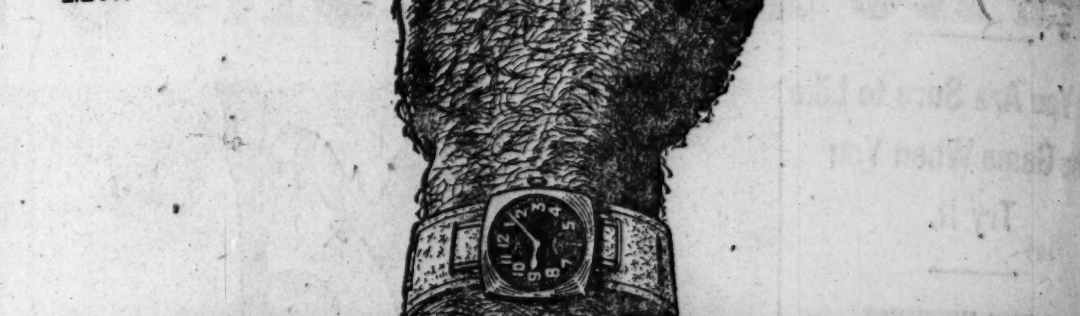
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—and for you Outdoor Men—



Elgin Strap Watch

"Life's too short," says the Outdoor Man, "and time's too precious to be wasted, even out in the open. They're cutting vacations shorter nowadays. That's why we fellows would feel lost without our Elgin strap watches—when the bunch say they'll be back in camp at six, why at the tick of six they smell the bacon in the pan."

Life in the open is rough life—full of the unexpected. The Outdoor Man likes a handy "extra" watch that will stand hard knocks—never lost, never dropped, always right under his eye. Campers, golfers, hunters, hard riders, motorists—active men of all ages and occupations swear by the Elgin strap watch with the black dial.

Genuine black-dial Elgins—100% American.

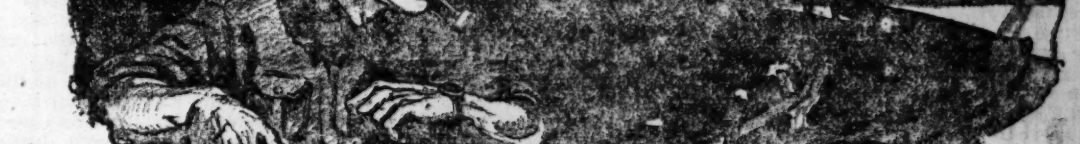
"Pershing" Cushion shape. Heavy pigskin strap. Nickel - \$21. Gold-filled or Silver - \$25.

"Kitchener" Square shape. (See watch on wrist.) Wide pigskin strap, double. Nickel - \$20. Gold-filled or Silver - \$23.

"Foch" Round shape. Khaki or pigskin strap. Nickel - \$18.50. Gold-filled or Silver - \$21.00.

Now at your jeweler's. Take your choice of the above popular styles of case and strap.

Whatever your age or occupation, you need an Elgin Strap Watch. Wear one a week and you'd feel lost without—



"The Handy Extra Watch for Men"

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Learn the best paying profession by Quick, Sure, Spare Time training under the supervision of a large staff of prominent practicing certified public accountants. No bookkeeping experience necessary.

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and anything else of metal or glass.

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CHICAGO

It beams at you from every can—Hi-Glo, the cheerful polish man

The Hopper

of a concrete mixer has a good appetite and a great capacity at the top.

But all that goes into it must pass easily through the narrow outlet at the bottom. If the man on the job goes away and leaves the mixture to harden in the hopper—he gets fired—that's all.

And the machine is put out of working order for a time. It's easy for you to satisfy your appetite with food. But if you neglect yourself, and the food waste dries out, hardens and stagnates in your lower bowel—if you become constipated—your body machinery will suffer; and if you try to get rid of the mass by taking castor oil, pills, salts, mineral waters, etc., to force the bowels to move, you will only make matters worse.

You can't fire yourself for neglect. And you can't cure constipation by forming the habit of taking medicine every time you want your bowels to move. But you can overcome the trouble by taking Nujol.

Nujol brings about the habit of easy, thorough bowel evacuation at regular intervals, because Nujol is not a drug, does not act like any drug.

Nujol brings about a return to Nature's methods by supplying necessary lubrication of the bowel contents, by facilitating intestinal muscular action, by absorbing poisonous matter, and thus securing necessary cleansing of the intestinal canal.

Nujol makes you regular as clockwork—use it, and you'll not have to worry about the size of your appetite or the ability of your body machine to get rid of dangerous food waste.

Get a bottle of Nujol from your druggist today, and send for free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger."

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. At all druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

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Make your words carry conviction. We train you to speak effectively in English, French, and German. Also teach you to make an effective speech. Free literature. Write for details.
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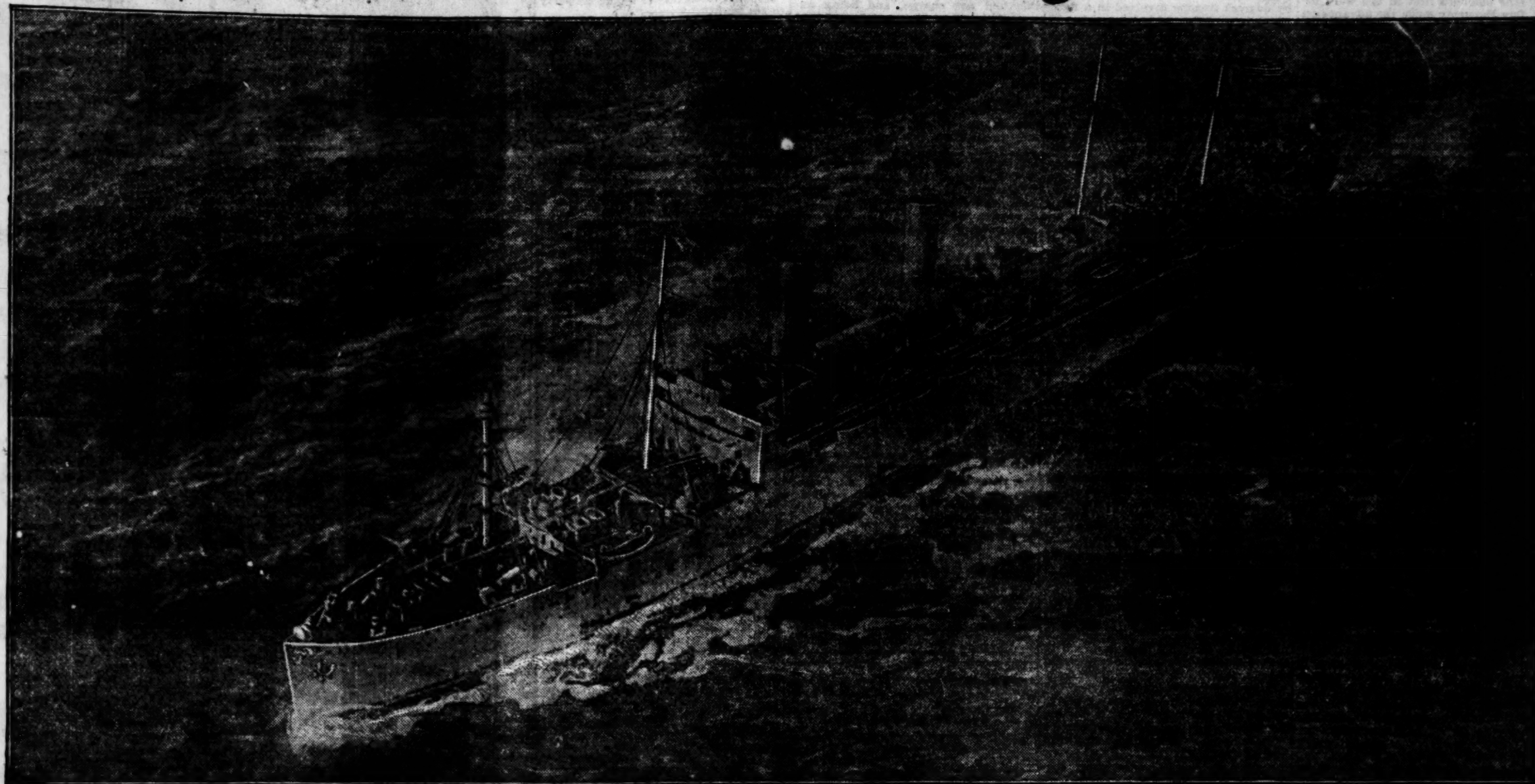
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The President's Ship—"George Washington"



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

Is Equipped With



"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Cooking Utensils



LIKE many other transports and battleships of the U. S. Navy, the "George Washington" is equipped with aluminum cooking utensils, consisting of giant steam-jacketed kettles, coffee urns, stock pots and carriers used for conveying food from the kitchens to the feeding stations.

Aboard the "George Washington" there are 23 steam-jacketed kettles, 13 coffee urns, 150 stock pots and 125 food carriers. This equipment is made of the same material and in the same way as the "Wear-Ever" aluminum utensils that are serving in so many thousands of American homes.

We are proud of the war record of "Wear-Ever"—proud of the demonstration it has given on ship and battlefield, in hospital and cantonment, of its ability to withstand the hardest kind of usage, far more severe usage than "Wear-Ever" would ever receive in the home.

This "Wear-Ever" demonstration of durability emphasizes what so many women already know:—that, on the basis of years of service, "Wear-Ever" utensils are the most economical utensils possible to buy.

We wish also to express our appreciation to those women who, although desiring to add to their "Wear-Ever" sets during the war, where patient when they found it impossible to get the "Wear-Ever" utensils they wanted because of incomplete dealer-stocks as a result of the demands made on "Wear-Ever" by the national service.

We are glad to announce, however, that we now have resumed manufacturing a complete line of "Wear-Ever" in quantities sufficient, we hope, to meet the nation-wide demand for these most durable utensils that are like silver in their shining beauty.

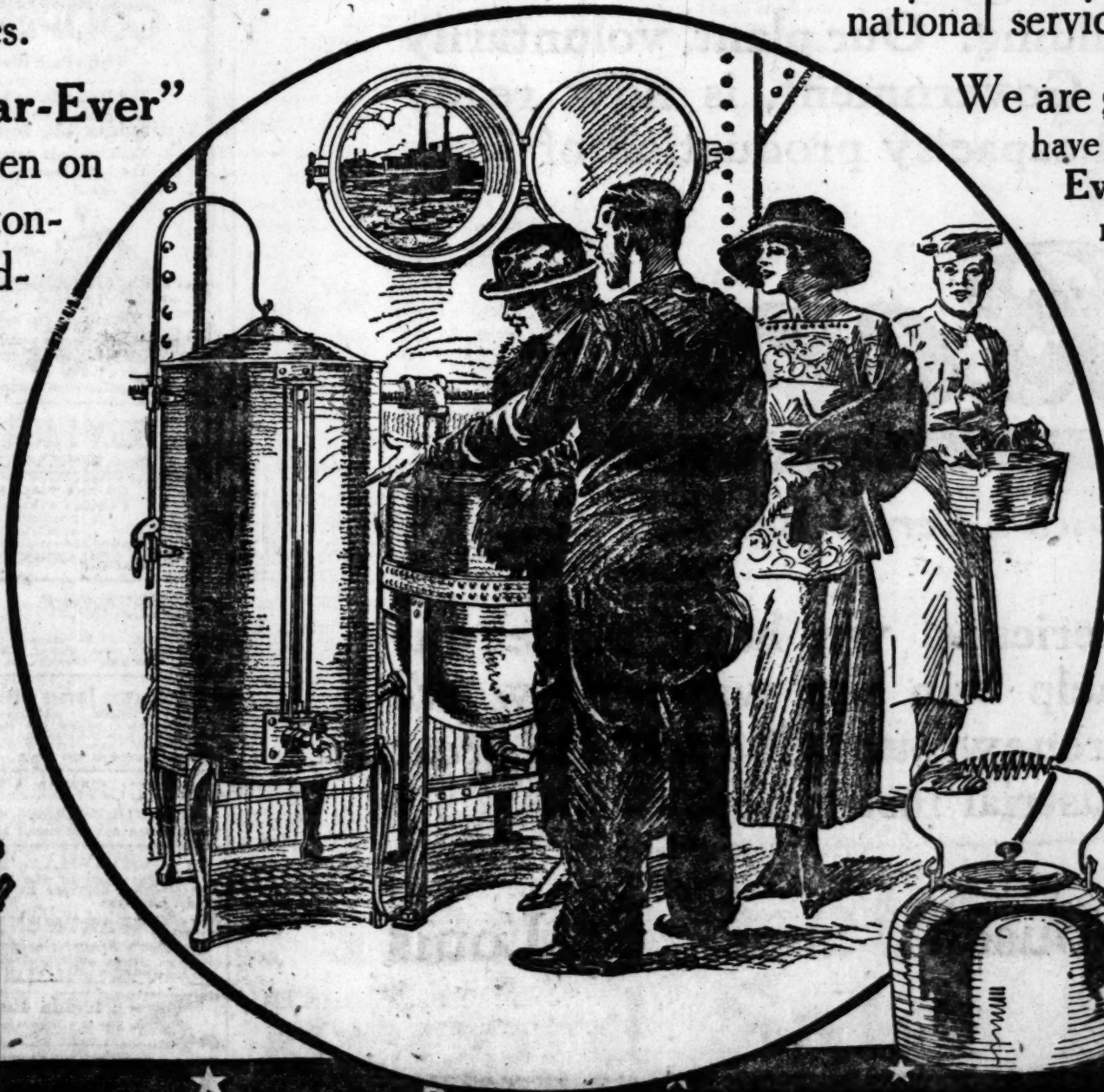
"Wear-Ever" utensils are preferred by women who are no less particular about the quality of utensils in which they cook food than they are about the quality of the dishes from which they serve it.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Aluminum utensils are not all the same. To be sure of getting "Wear-Ever," look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil.

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.

"Wear-Ever" hard, thick sheet utensils, such as are used in homes, are sold by Department, Housefurnishing and Hardware Stores.



"Wear-Ever" heavy equipments are used in cooking with steam on board ships, in hotels, hospitals, canneries, etc.



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ertise in The Tribune.

BOND MARKET'S STATUS CAUSE OF VICTORY NOTES

Condition Won't Justify Long Term, Report Declares.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Unsatisfactory condition of the bond market is given as the reason for the proposed substitution of short term notes for bonds in the forthcoming Victory loan in a report presented to the house today from the ways and means committee. The report discusses the status in the bill introduced on Saturday.

"Because of the unsatisfactory condition of the bond market, due to the unsettled conditions here as well as throughout the world, your committee deems it preferable at this time to issue short time notes to finance the needs of the government rather than to authorize a further issue of long term bonds," said the report.

The treasury department concurs in this decision. It is believed that such notes, should it become advisable or necessary, can be converted, at or before maturity, into long time obligations of the government bearing lower rates of interest than if long time obligations were issued at the present time.

Condition of Treasury.

Discussing the present condition of the treasury, the report said:

"At the present time our expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, are estimated to be at least \$19,000,000,000, and our estimated receipts \$14,000,000,000, divided as follows:

"Fourth Liberty loan, \$7,000,000,000; war savings certificates, \$1,000,000,000; and taxes, \$5,000,000,000, thus leaving a deficit of \$5,000,000,000, which, it is contemplated, will be met from the sale of the notes provided for in section 1 of this bill.

"Of course, there are \$5,000,000,000 of bonds authorized under existing law and available to be issued, but it is the opinion of your committee that these bonds could not be sold now under the terms of their authorization. The treasury concurs in this view, and has no intention of trying to sell these bonds now. The treasury and your committee believe that out of abundance of caution we should authorize the issue of \$7,000,000,000 of notes, since the excess over \$5,000,000,000 will doubtless be required early in the next fiscal year."

Tax Exemptions Shown.

The report shows that under provisions contained in the bill for revising the tax exemptions of previous bond issues for the purpose of stabilizing the market a taxpayer could hold the following amount of government obligations exempt from all income taxes and excess profits and war profits taxes:

Bonds absolutely tax free, in addition to the 3½ per cent first Liberty bonds..... \$ 5,000

Fourth Liberty bonds, tax free until two years after the termination of the present war..... 30,000

First Liberty bonds, converted; second Liberty bonds, converted or unconverted, and third Liberty bonds until two years after the termination of the present war..... 45,000

First Liberty bonds, converted; second Liberty bonds, converted or unconverted; third Liberty bonds and fourth Liberty bonds, until five years after the termination of the present war..... 30,000

First Liberty bonds, converted; second Liberty bonds, converted or unconverted; third Liberty bonds and fourth Liberty bonds, so long as the owner holds \$5,000 of notes originally subscribed for by him..... 20,000

PIGGY WIGGLY

All this week at your nearest Piggly Wiggly

Navy Beans 15c

Fine hand picked 2 lbs. for.....

5 Lbs. Finest Granulated Sugar 41c

With an additional purchase of \$1.50 worth of groceries.....

Van Camp's Evaporated Milk 27c

2 tins for.....

"Nothing Relieves My Rheumatism"

That's nonsense! Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and change your tune.

It penetrates, quickens the circulation, helps to scatter the congestion, imparts a warm soothing touch to the feel-good and promotes comfort. Good for stiff muscles, too, sprains and most other external aches and pains.

Economical, reliable, clean. Don't ask your druggist for just "liniment"—ask "Sloan's Liniment." Keep it in your "First Aid" kit. Get it today. 30c, 60c, \$1.20.

Sloans Liniment Relieves Pain

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Yesterday.)

INSTALLMENT XXXVII.

(Copyright, 1919, by The McGraw-Hill Book Company.)

It was a week after this skirmish (the colonel's first in the war) before the army made the advance on Santiago.

Just before this occurred Gen. Young was stricken down with fever. Gen. Wheeler, who had commanded the cavalry division, was put in general charge of the left wing of the army, which fought before the city itself. Brig. Gen. Sam Sumner, an excellent officer, who had the second cavalry brigade, took command of the cavalry division, and Wood took command of our brigade, while, to my intense delight, I got my regiment. I therefore had command of the regiment before the stiffest fighting occurred. Later, when Wood was put in command of our brigade, I became the brigade commander.

Late in the evening we camped at El Paso. There were two regular officers, the brigade commander's aids, Lieut. A. L. Mills and W. E. Shipp, who were camped by our regiment. Each of my men had food in his haversack, but I had none, and I would have gone supperless to bed if Mills and Shipp had not given me out of their scanty stores a big sandwich, which I shared with my orderly, who also had nothing.

Next morning my body servant, marshal, an ex-soldier of the Ninth [colored] cavalry, a fine and faithful fellow, had turned up, and I was able to have eaten all their food the preceding evening, to take breakfast with me. A few hours later gullant Shipp was dead, and Mills, an exceptionally able officer, had been shot through the head from side to side, just back of the eyes; yet he lived, although one eye was blinded, and before I left the presidency I gave him his commission as brigadier general.

Early in the morning our artillery began firing from the hill crest immediately in front of where our men were camped. Several of the regiment were killed and wounded by the shrapnel of the return fire of the Spaniards. One of the shrapnel bullets fell on my wrist and raised a bump as big as a hickory nut, but did not even break the skin.

Then we were marched down from the hill on a muddy road through thick jungle towards Santiago. The heat was great, and we stroiled into the fight with no definite idea on the part of any one as to what we were to do or what would happen. There was no plan that our left wing was to make a serious fight that day; and as there were no plans it was naturally exceedingly hard to get orders, and each of us had to act largely on his own responsibility.

Lawton's infantry division attacked the little village of El Caney, some miles to the right. Kent's infantry division and Sumner's dismounted cavalry division were supposed to retain the Spanish army in Santiago until Lawton had captured El Caney. Spanish towns and villages, however, with their massive buildings, are natural fortifications, as the French found in the peninsula, and as both the French and our people found in Mexico.

The Spanish troops in El Caney fought very bravely, as did the Spanish troops in front of us, and it was

late in the afternoon before Lawton accomplished his task.

Squad Leader's Fight.

Meanwhile we of the left wing had by degrees become involved in a fight which toward the end became not even a colonel's fight, but a squad leader's fight. The cavalry division was put at the head of the line. We were told to march forward, cross a little river in front, and then, turning to the right, march up alongside the stream until we connected with Lawton. Incidentally, this movement would not have brought us into touch with Lawton in any event. But we speedily had to abandon any thought of carrying it out.

The maneuver brought us within fair range of the Spanish intrenchments along the line of hills which we called the San Juan hills, because one of them was the San Juan block-house. On that day my regiment had the lead of the second brigade, and we marched down the trail following in trace behind the first brigade. Apparently the Spaniards could not make up their minds what to do as the three regular regiments of the first brigade crossed and defied along the other bank of the stream, but when our regiment was crossing they began to fire at us.

Under this flank fire it soon became impossible to continue the march. The first brigade halted, deployed, and finally began to fire back. Then our brigade was halted. From time to time some of our men would fall, and I sent repeated word to the rear to try to get authority to attack the hills in front. Finally Gen. Sumner, who was fighting the division in fine shape, sent word to advance. The word was brought to me by Mills, who said that my orders were to support the regulars in the assault on the hills, and that my objective would be the red tiled ranch-house in front, on a hill which we afterwards christened Kettle hill. I mentioned Mills saying this because it was exactly the kind of definite order the giving of which does so much to insure success in a fight, as it prevents all obscurity as to what is to be done.

The order to attack did not reach the first brigade until after we ourselves reached it, so that at first there was doubt on the part of their officers whether they were at liberty to join in the advance.

(Continued tomorrow.)

where we were most exposed, and that the thing to do was to try to rush the intrenchments. Where I struck the regulars there was no one of superior rank to mine, and after asking why they did not charge, and being answered that they had no orders, I said I would give the order.

There was naturally a little reluctance shown by the elderly officer in command to accept my order. He said: "Then let my men through, sir," and I marched through, followed by my grinning men. The younger officers and the enlisted men of the regulars jumped up and joined us, and we waved my hat, and we went up the hill with a rush. Having taken it, we looked across at the Spaniards in the trenches under the San Juan block-house to our left, which Hawkins' brigade was assaulting. I ordered our men to open fire on the Spaniards in the trenches.

Memory plays funny tricks in such a fight, where things happen quickly, and all kinds of mental images succeed one another in a detached kind of way, while the work goes on. As I gave the order in question there slipped through my mind Mahan's account of Nelson's orders that each ship as it sailed forward, if it saw another ship engaged with an enemy's ship, should take the latter as it passed. When Hawkins' soldiers captured the block-house I, very much elated, ordered a charge on my own hook to a line of hills still farther on.

Hardly anybody heard this order, however; only four men started with me, three of whom were shot. I gave one of them, who was only wounded, my canteen of water, and ran back, much irritated that I had not been followed—which was quite unjustifiable because I found that nobody had heard my orders. Gen. Sumner had come up by this time, and I asked his permission to lead the charge. He ordered me to do so, and this time away we went, and stormed the Spanish intrenchments.

(Continued tomorrow.)

JUDGE STELK, ON BENCH AGAIN, TO STAY, HE AVERS

Judge John Stelk in a statement issued yesterday following his return from Alabama declares he will not resign from the Municipal court. The judge said that prior to the Channon-Springer case he had decided to resign from the bench and return to private life. The statement in part reads:

"Harassed from all sides by privilege seekers as well as by those charging the police with corruption and graft—the police charging the public with offering them graft and threatening them with using influence to secure their dismissal in case same is not accepted—I concluded that I would be far better off personally as well as financially if I returned to private life." Continuing, the judge says: "I may have said so privately at one time. Then came the Springer-Channon affair, and that changed everything."

LOAN BANK MAN HOLDS LIBERTY BOND; ARRESTED

Samuel Bernstein, one of the owners of the U. S. Loan Bank, 21 South Clark street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeants Burch and Duffy on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Elsie Thomas, 1744 Carmen avenue, which charged him with refusing to turn over stolen property to its rightful owner.

According to the police, Mrs. Thomas lost a Liberty bond when her house was robbed by a man who had rented a room there. The bond was later found in Bernstein's store. Mrs. Thomas was taken by the police to Bernstein's store, where she demanded the return of the bond. Bernstein refused, saying he paid \$35 for it and wanted his money back before giving it to her.

CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! See if tongue is coated, breath hot or stomach sour.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.



Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When the little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., San Francisco, Cal. Wholesale, W. V. A.

GETTIN' up in the air may take a flyin' man to the top of his profession, but it's a mighty poor policy for the rest of us. That's nothin' like a pipe of VELVET to help a fellow keep both feet on the ground.

Velvet Joe

For a Calm, Cool Smoke

—there is nothing like VELVET. There is nothing hot or hasty about VELVET, either in its making or its smoking.

Every grain of VELVET that goes into your pipe has been aged in wooden hogheads for at least two years.

Those two years give to VELVET its mildness, its mellowness, its cool smoothness.

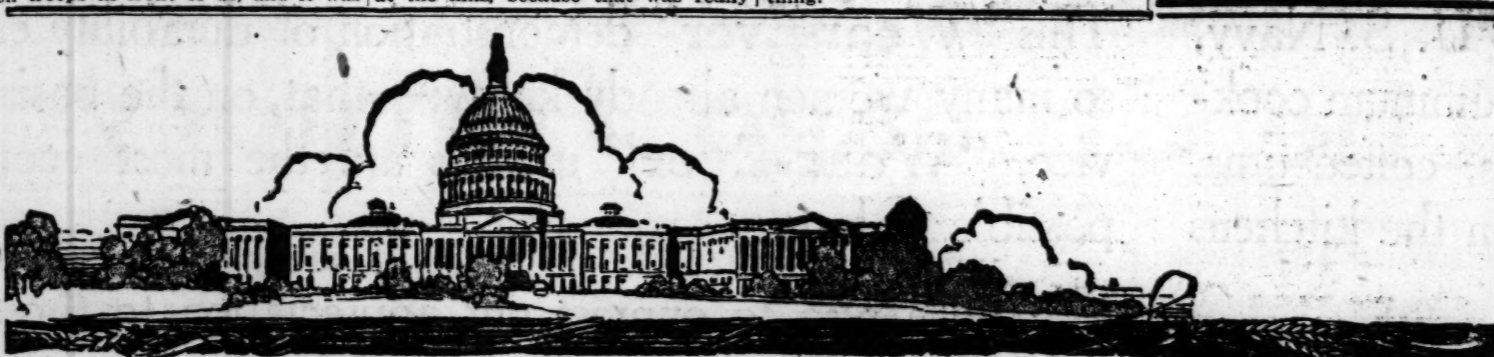
But your pipe will tell you more about VELVET than a page of print

15c

Leggett's Mfg. Co. Tobacco Co.

Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1919 Almanac. He will send it FREE.

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The Government has lifted the ban on cereals and relinquished its lease on the new Bevo building. Our plant, voluntarily tendered the Government, is now ready to resume full capacity production of

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THE BEVERAGE
America's Cereal Beverage

Like all Americans, we have made our sacrifice to help win the war. Now we are ready to renew our full duty as a great National industrial institution.

Anheuser-Busch St. Louis

RESORTS AND HOTELS.



Where Every Detail Contributes to Pleasurable Living

COOPER-CARLTON HOTEL

Hyde Park Blvd. CHICAGO At 53rd Street

The Dining Room is sumptuous in every detail—architecture and appointments. Its ideal location, overlooking East End Park and Lake Michigan, adds to its beauty.

Meals are a-la-carte, and include the best of food at minimum prices. The large Banquet Hall is especially attractive and peculiarly adapted for almost every occasion.

All through trains on the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Big Four lines stop at 53rd Street, 10 blocks from the hotel. Exclusive residential district. Situated in the heart of a downtown hotel. Illinois Central express service to office, business and loop in 10 minutes. Each with bath and 3 large closets. 400 rooms. Special monthly rates.

COOPER-CARLTON HOTEL
W. C. VIERBACH, Manager CHICAGO
Telephone Hyde Park 0000.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
ON THE LAKE OF THE SKY
ON THE DIXIE HIGHWAY
Famous everywhere for its location, service and cuisine.
Booklet and rates upon application
S. J. LAWRENCE, Manager

Penney's

Established 1897
KENOSHA, WIS.
A "Real City" where you can find everything you need for your home, your business, your pleasure.
Chicago and Milwaukee. Complete stock of goods.
Modern rates. Booklet. Chicago Office: 201 Marshall Field Bldg. Thursday, 2-4. Tel. Rand. 201

The Georgian Terrace Hotel

Nationally famous for distinctive cuisine and service. Our guests have the privilege of the four great dining rooms of the hotel. The Georgian Terrace is the only hotel of its class in the South.

Hotel CLEVELAND, Ohio
1,000 "Outside" Rooms with Bath.
Newest, largest and best located hotel in Cleveland.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"The House of the Blue Ridge"
With a view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
With a view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
With a view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

SURF APARTMENT HOTEL
Chicago's Finest Residential Hotel
Surf Apartment at Fine Grove Avenue
Reservations May Be Made Now.

Florida East Coast
The only place to spend the winter.
215 5th Ave. New York.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL
CHINA-JAPAN
The Cherry Blossom Tours
Leave San Francisco March 19.

RESORTS—FOREIGN.

Ocean Travel.

CUNARD ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Royal George, Feb. 27 (Sassonia)
Aquitania, Mar. 4 (Campania)
Orizaba, Mar. 10 (Aquitania)
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Princess Juliana, Feb. 28
Pannosia, Mar. 4
ST. JOHN TO GLASGOW
Cunarder, Mar. 11
For all information as to fares, etc., apply to any of our agents or to
COMPANY'S OFFICES, CUNARD BLDG.,
S. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph Streets
Telephone Central 3000

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

Special Sailing
S. S. Oriana about March 15
Carrying 1st and 2nd Class Passengers
and Other West Coast Ports
Via Panama Canal

Pacific Line

(Pacific Steam Navigation Co.)
SANDERSON & SON, General Agents
337 So. La Salle St., Chicago
or any Steamship Ticket Agent

SOUTH AMERICA

Regular Sailings
From ENGLAND to
BRAZIL AND THE
By large R. M. S. P. & Ocean Mail Steamers

(a) Central American
(b) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
(c) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
(d) The Nelson Line

SOUTH AFRICA

By UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
337 So. La Salle St., Chicago
or any Steamship Ticket Agent

AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH SEA
Via Tahiti and Papeete, Mail
By large R. M. S. P. & Ocean Mail Steamers
or any Steamship Ticket Agent

MANY AN OPPORTUNITY HAS BEEN FOUND IN TRIBUNE ADVERTISEMENTS

To appreciate such Tribune circulation smallest possible combination of a may gain some co

Take for instance population 1,200 south of Chicago richest in the wo receives 119 Chica day The 119 Dai the following:

Farmers 73 B
Professional 9 C
Dealers 8 C
Retired 6 C
Mechanics 4 F

(Of the non-farmers of them possessing

All the above pec on their own initia read it Chica volunteer, paid in

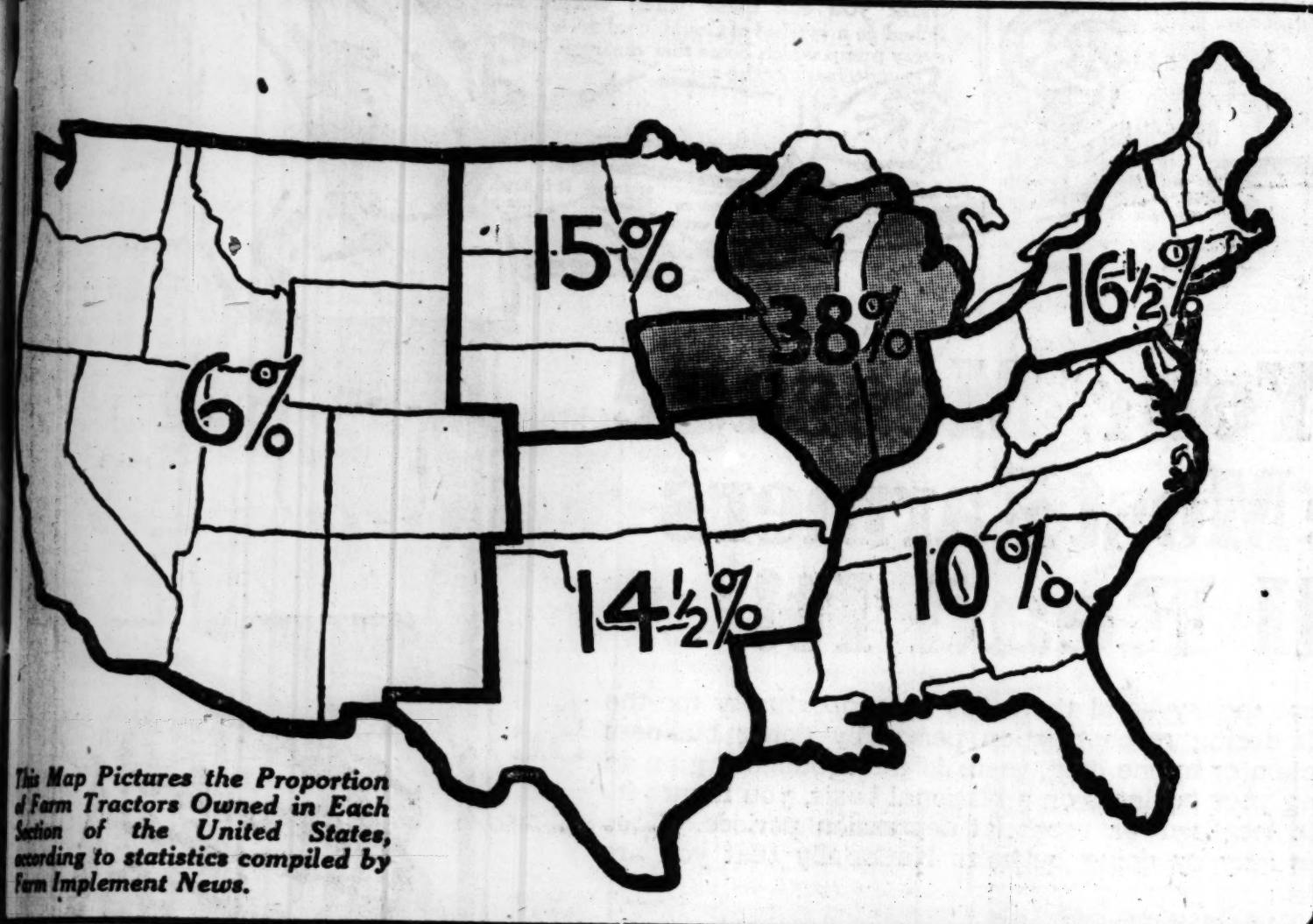
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Note also that Th ically all the deale fact the list of Tri local authority to families of wealth

The economy of indicated by the lies in this prosp be reached throu

Stril Adv

The Best Farm Tractor Market Is the Chicago Territory



More than One-Third of All the Tractors in the U. S. A. Are in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin

The Chicago Territory occupies less than one-eleventh of the area of the United States, but has approximately one-sixth of the population of the nation and one-fifth of the total wealth. These five states produce one-fifth of all the farm crops of the United States.

Chicago is the food metropolis of the world because it is in the heart of the corn belt. Because of corn, the farms of the Chicago Territory were valued at the time of the last census at \$11,962,294,021, while the farms of the other forty-three states combined were valued at \$29,029,155,096. The value of the average annual corn crop from 1911 to 1915 was \$1,644,511,000, while that of 1918 from practically the same acreage was \$3,538,313,000, an increase of \$1,893,802,000. This surplus of corn over the previous acreage is greater than this year's entire wheat crop.

Never have the farmers of the Chicago Territory had so much ready cash. Mortgages have been paid off and Liberty Bonds purchased. The Seventh Federal Reserve District, which comprises only a part of the Chicago Territory and which contains only 14% of the population of the United States, furnished 19% of the purchasers of Liberty Bonds.

This territory is made up largely of level plains or gently rolling prairies

on which a tractor may work to great advantage. The soil is deep and so fertile that it will produce an economic return on large investments of capital. A tractor can be used profitably only on a large tract of land or a fertile tract of land.

Central West Farms Grow Larger
Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa are notable among all the states in the Union as having the largest percentage of land devoted to farms—the greatest percentage of farm land in crops—the highest value of farm land per acre—the largest number of farms of from 100 to 174 acres each. These factors combined have produced the extraordinary leadership in tractor use shown in the map opposite. Contrary to popular conception there has been a gradual increase in the size of Illinois farms and they are now larger than in any period since the census of 1860. Illinois and Iowa farms represent the largest "per farm investment" of any agriculture section in the world and are therefore best able economically to utilize farm tractors.

Make and Use Most Gas Engines
Nowhere in the world is the gas engine more generally understood or better appreciated than in the Chicago Territory. This region produces one-third of the gas engines of the United States. In the great agricultural state of Iowa there is one automobile to

every eight people. The average for the country is one to seventeen.

During the past two years farmers have suffered acutely from labor shortage. They know that the end of the war will not remedy this situation. Farm laborers have been taken into munition plants and educated to expect and demand high wages. Emigration has been shut off for four years and probably will be curtailed for many years to come. The return of all the soldiers and sailors to civil life will not re-establish a market of cheap labor such as the farmer formerly depended upon.

Labor Shortage Perils Investment
The farmer in the Illinois corn belt with a farm valued at \$300 or more per acre must therefore make himself (as much as possible) independent of man power. Seasons wait for no man. When the weather, the condition of the soil, and the time of the year are right, the farmer must act and act quickly. He must get his plowing done, his seed in the ground, immediately—or his big investment, his whole year's prospects, may be ruined. The fact that many farmers have had to forego the production of maximum crops during the past two years, when maximum prices prevailed, will make them receptive to tractor arguments in the future.

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Dominates The Chicago Territory

Appreciate such a tremendous fact as Chicago circulation, one must integrate it into the smallest possible units. Then, by imagining the combination of a multitude of these units, one may gain some conception of the whole.

Take for instance the town of Chrisman, Illinois. Population 1,200. Chrisman is located 150 miles south of Chicago in Edgar County, one of the richest in the world agriculturally. Chrisman receives 119 Chicago Tribunes Daily and 83 Sunday. The 119 Daily Tribunes are distributed to the following:

Farmers	73	Bankers	3	Barbers	2
Professional	9	Grain Men	3	Contractor	1
Clerks	8	Clerks	3	Publisher	1
Garages	6	Garages	2	Cattle Man	1
Hotels	4	Hotels	2	Insurance	1

Of the non-farmers twelve were owners of farmland—some owning thousands of acres in many states.)

All the above people buy The Chicago Tribune for their own initiative; solely because they want to read it. Chicago Daily Tribune circulation is paid in advance, absolutely unsolicited.

It is obvious that the type of farmer who reads a metropolitan newspaper of the character of The Chicago Tribune must be the most desirable type imaginable—most receptive to tractor advertising and best able to purchase.

Also that The Chicago Tribune reaches practically all the dealers and bankers of this town. In the list of Tribune subscribers was stated by local authority to be practically a directory of the families of wealth or influence in that community.

The economy of Chicago Tribune advertising is indicated by the fact that these 119 leading families in this prosperous, desirable community can be reached through The Chicago Daily Tribune.

with a 20,000 line campaign (more than eight full pages) at the small proportionate cost of \$2.35. Chrisman is one community out of many. Chrisman receives 119 copies of The Daily Tribune and 83 copies of The Sunday Tribune. The total Tribune circulation amounts to more than 400,000 Daily and 700,000 Sunday—reaching one-fifth of the families of five great states.

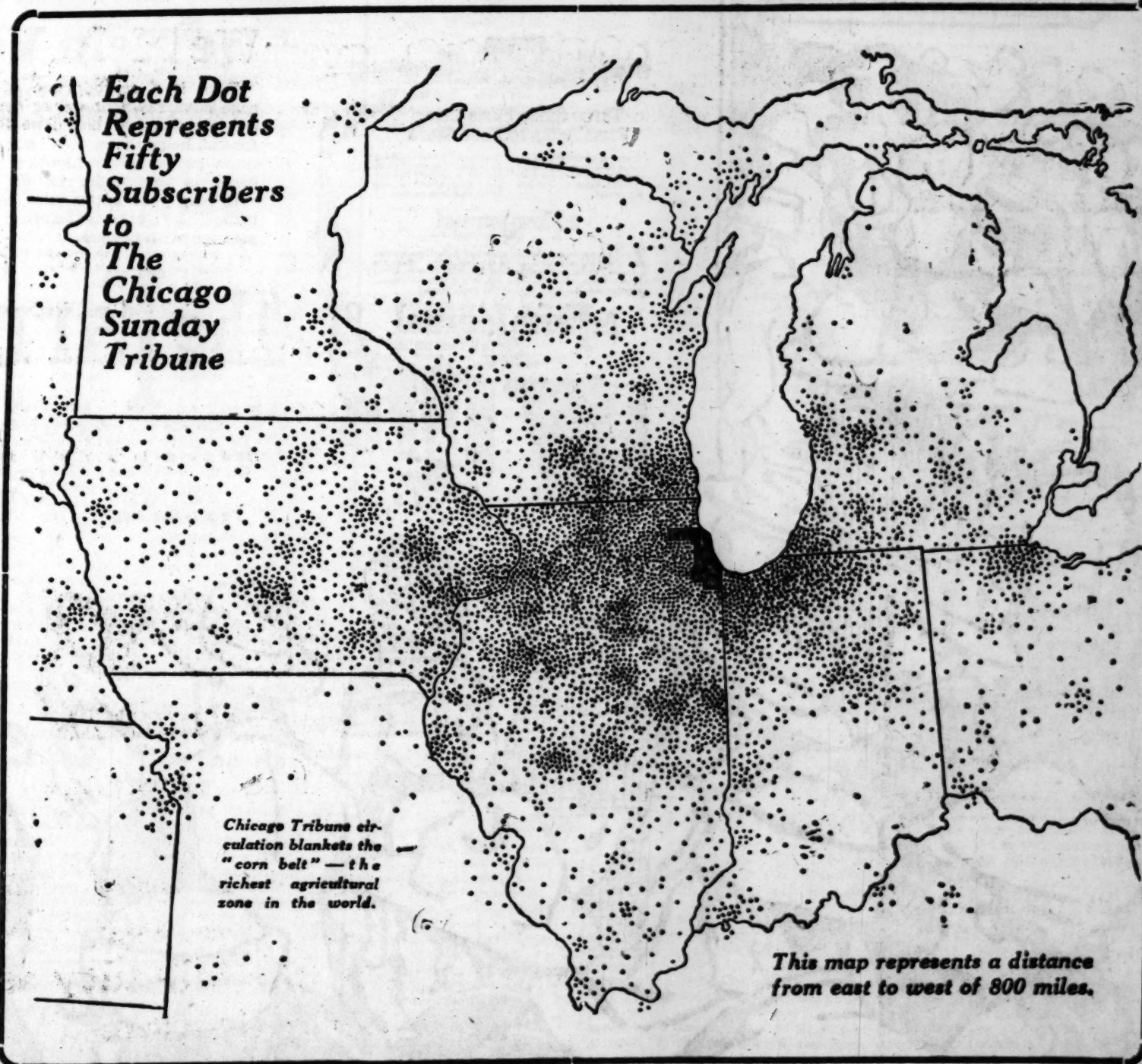
Chrisman is 150 miles south of Chicago. The nearest parts of Iowa are almost that far west of Chicago. The people of Iowa pay less than \$207,000 per annum for the largest national weekly, and the largest women's monthly and the largest farm journal all three combined. On the other hand, they pay more than twice this amount, approximately \$444,000 per annum, for The Chicago Tribune. In fact, they pay more to read The Chicago Sunday Tribune alone than they pay to read these three leading national magazines. This indicates what many advertisers have proven many times—that the prestige, power and influence of The Chicago Tribune is out of proportion to the number of its readers—and it has overwhelming numbers. A paper that is worth more to readers is worth more to advertisers.

A questionnaire was recently sent to Chicago Tribune subscribers in Manchester, Ia.; Vinton, Ia.; Mason City, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; White Pigeon, Mich.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Escanaba, Mich.; Dodgeville, Wis.; Appleton, Wis.; La Porte, Ind.; Bourbon, Ind.; Moline, Ill., and Roberts, Ill. Out of 506 replies 177 stated that they were interested in farm advertising.

The Chicago Territory, being the most desirable field for tractor sales, must be worked intensively by the manufacturer who expects the best results. He must concentrate in these five great states and hammer home his message through the most efficient, powerful forms of advertising. Scattered effort cannot possibly produce the permanent profit that will ensue from a mastery of this market. Much is necessary to win and hold this prize, but The Chicago Tribune is the one powerful, efficient, dominant advertising medium which cannot be overlooked.

If you are interested, we ask that you write for our analysis of the merchandising of tractors in The Chicago Territory which is now being prepared.

Each Dot Represents Fifty Subscribers to The Chicago Sunday Tribune



Strike Now! Strike Hard! Let Chicago Tribune Advertising Build Record Sales for You in 1919

GOULDS PUMPS

**—made by the world's greatest
manufacturers of farm pumps**

Strength, Durability, Efficiency—In the Goulds Mark you see these three words, embossed as a symbol of Goulds quality—always on every pump which bears that distinctive mark or the name "Goulds".

For seventy years Gould has been the service of American systems. It is made in the U.S.A. and is the only one of its kind in the world.

York
 Murray St.
 Boston
 Pearl St.
 Chicago
 Clinton St.
 Philadelphia
 12th 3rd St.
 Pittsburgh
 Oliver Bldg.
 Santa
 Frank Bldg.
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 on, D. C.
 sey Bldg.

13
readings
abination

Write Your Message Where Most Farmers Will Read It!

TODAY the farmer is short on everything except money—and there lies the opportunity for the aggressive manufacturer! Protect yourself during reconstruction period by doing business Nationally. If there is a shortage in one section or in one crop, there is an equalizing gain in other sections and in other crops. Thus, by having your business on a National basis, you insure its continued progress, because you insure against localized or sectional depression periods. This country is so big there is constant growth, but it is only by doing business Nationally that you are sure of always going with the prosperity tide.

Farm Problems Are National

Because farm prosperity is National, dependent upon crops in *all* sections rather than merely in one section, you want to build your farm trade on the National basis. Today as never before the farmer realizes that his big problems are all National; railroad regulation, packer supervision, labor-control—yes, even prohibition, which in itself is bound to make the farmer richer, because it invariably increases food consumption. For instance, Michigan was dry only a few months, when it was found that Detroit was buying 50% more milk and 20% more buttermilk.

Confidence Means Sales

The one best way to reach the constantly-growing National farm market is through The Farm Journal, the big National farm paper which reaches over a million families a month—200,000 more than the next largest paper. Because it has guaranteed all its advertising ever since 1880, the Farm Journal's readers have unusual confidence in advertising—they trust our advertisers as they trust their friends, and confidence always increases sales!

Your Own Eyes Will Convince You

Your own reading of The Farm Journal will show you why it is America's largest farm paper—why it is "the farm bible". We will be glad to send a copy of the February issue of The Farm Journal to any manufacturer interested in increasing his business. Write today.

We Help You Make Sales

Here is a reproduction of the page advertisement telling dealers and storekeepers how The Farm Journal helps them. We use seven trade papers every month—each paper is the leader in its field—to help your entire sales organization, by strengthening our prestige with dealers.

Here is a reproduction of a big advertisement telling over a million new families of the March Farm Journal. By attracting new attention to The Farm Journal among old readers as well as new subscribers, we naturally increase the effectiveness of all the advertising in The Farm Journal itself.

The Farm Journal

Get our new salesman's book. Almost every storekeeper has some rural trade. Equip your salesmen to talk about country business to city and town storekeepers. The facts are all in "The Salesman's Farm Trade Charts", which we have just issued. Get the booklet, and sell more goods. Address any of our offices:

CHICAGO
Peoples Gas Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA
Washington Square

NEW YORK
15 East 40th St.

Burying the Hatchet

Food Producers and Food Consumers Have Fought Long Enough. Let's Stop It!

Food is essential. Consumers must eat. But millions of them feel that present high prices are due to hoarding and profiteering. So, since high prices cannot come down, it is vital that you show the city man that there is more to it than that. It is vital that you show the city man that there is more to it than that. It is vital that you show the city man that there is more to it than that.

The Farm Journal

[illegible]

More leaf flies will surely make it impossible for fly anglers to discuss the genus for others. There would have been nothing to comment for them, and better guides to whole genera.

The Parus Group: All Males Rather Shy

It there were further flies in this species, wouldn't it show a better understanding, better thing understood? Call the book, and have you are personally offered.

Good Ads Know: The Free Full Page
 The new page for 2011. Please look for the new page for 2011.

The Farm Journal
500 Washington Square Philadelphia

10



1



**PETER SURELY
GOT HIMSELF
IN SOME MESS**

Faces Three Courts Over Unwedded Mother of His 3 Children.

If Peter Feureholz has a private secretary—which is doubtful—his engagement book for Peter for the week reads something like this:

WEDNESDAY—Invited to appear in United States Commissioner Mason's court and answer to charges of white slave act violation.

FRIDAY—To appear in Sheffield avenue police court and answer charges of assault with intent to kill.

SATURDAY—To appear in the immigration department offices and show why he shouldn't be deported.

Three children by the woman whom he is accused of having transported illegally about the country furnish the extraordinary feature of the Mann act charge.

Trouble Started in Hungary.
His troubles date back to 1907 and to Budapest, Hungary. There Peter fell in love with 14 year old Theresa Kodwig. The laws over there don't let girls marry until they are 16.
Peter came to America in June, 1907. In November Theresa followed him. They went to live together at Cincinnati, O., without a marriage ceremony. The eldest child, Margaret, was born. In 1912 Theresa went back to Hungary, returning in 1913 with little Peter, born over there, in her arms. Afterwards a third child came—Annie. Theresa was 17 years old when she

Here things began to go wrong. Theresa says it was Peter's violent temper and his refusal to marry her and legitimize the children. Peter says it was Theresa's fondness for Louis Federspell, 1650 Orchard street.

A few days ago Peter went to the home of Mrs. Katherine Backs, with whom Theresa was living, and fired several shots at Federspell and Mrs. Backs. Then he fell into the hands of the law. After Theresa had told her story he was charged with attempting to kill Federspell, and also with having transported the mother of his three children to Chicago and Cincinnati in violation of the Mann act.

Now the immigration authorities have taken a hand. He did not apply for his first citizenship papers until January of this year.

"He tried to kill me three times," Theresa said yesterday. "He struck at me with a butcher knife, and another time tried to use a razor on me, and then again he turned on the gas while I was asleep.

"When I asked him to marry me

first, he said we were too young. Then, after our third baby was born and I insisted upon it, he said his clothes weren't good enough to get married in and we would have to wait. He did take out a marriage license a few days ago, but that was after I told him I never wanted to see him again."

LAWYER GIRL

LAWYER, GIRL, WIFE WITH GUN, ALL ARRESTED

Courtroom fans will have to restrain their curiosity for the details of the atmospheric party given by the police in the residence of Miss Sarah Nye, 1715 Vincennes avenue, on Sunday afternoon.

noon. According to the police, Attorney Vincent Ponio and Miss Nye, when they were arrested, were clad respectively, if not respectably, in a bathrobe and a kimono. The case was continued yesterday in the Morals court until March 11. The couple are charged with disorderly conduct.

The charge of carrying concealed weapons was placed against Mrs. Anna

When Detectives Brown and Haas of the Fiftieth street station, with Mrs. Ponio, entered the Nye house they found Ponio in a closet. As he was pulled out Mrs. Ponio drew her gun from her muff. It was taken from her and she and the couple were all arrested.

N. Nye, president of the New England Baking and Canning company, 40 Plymouth court, lives at 4715 Vincesse avenue. His home was called in the telephone and a woman who said she was Mrs. Nye answered the call.

"My husband is in bed and I won't wake him up," she said. "My daughter, Sarah, is out and anyway the story is all wrong. I was here at the hour

he police were supposed to have aided my home and nothing of the sort happened. Attorney Ponio was never here."

**County Ordered to Pay
City \$828,650 on Suit**

Chicago's financial condition was somewhat relieved yesterday when Cin-

But Judge Tutthill ordered County treasurer, Gibbons to pay to City Controller Pike \$828,650, which is a portion of the city's share of the 1917 taxes. The city sued to recover \$1,451,405. This amount was withheld from the city because of objections to the taxes.

"Egg Trust" Trials Soon,

Charles Clyne Declares

"GUESS I'LL TAKE
ANOTHER LITTLE
TRIP AROUND THE
OLD CASTLE. THE
REALITY ISN'T MUCH
TO DO HERE - I
WISH THEY'D SEND
MY LITTLE OCEAN
IN ANOTHER RO

"WELL I GUESS
I'LL CALL IT A
DAY AND STICK
MY NOSE IN THE
BEDROOM WINDOW

MEANEST TH
STEALS FUND

BABY'S FUNERAL.
*Friends Save Family
Pain of Pauper
Burial.*

Mr. Purse Snatcher—you who lost the pocketbook yesterday from the worn woman on Leavitt street Belmont avenue—you are the man in the world.

May the \$19 that you got in the shabby wallet burn you; may you buy with it to eat and die of poison to you.

For that \$19, Mr. Thief, was that poor woman had gone out friends and borrowed to bury herself here, one of a class of

The woman who lost the pig was Mrs. Lena Lebbin of 2152 Belmont avenue. Her husband is employed by Deering Harvester company, but his pay is small. Her daughter, Edna, works for the Lorenz company on Belmont avenue. The other children help a bit, as they find odd jobs.

A Bare Living.

But the wages of all barely suffice when everything is running smooth. And when they have sickness,

So it was that when the ball Mrs. Lebbin was forced to see Ellen's employers donated \$5 and Lebbin obtained \$10 from Henry a saloonkeeper at 2124 Wellington. From others she got a life cents to \$1 and she was ret home after her pilgrimage last 7 o'clock, happy in the thought child would be saved from a p STAVE.

As she approached Belmont Leavitt, a young man rushed and grabbed the purse Mrs. Lebbin tightly in his hand, ran down the street and disappeared.

Friends Assure Funeral.

But Mrs. Lebbin's baby will be properly after all. Friends last night when they heard of the robbery, made up a purse. Ernest E. Smith, undertaker at 2058 Belmont avenue says he will bury the child in St.

**ORDER BUILDING
TRADE STRIKE**

RETURN TO JO

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2. — Workmen on strike in the New building trade dispute and all sympathetic strikers were ordered back to work tonight under an agreement reached at a conference between representatives of the building trades association, the union, and secretaries of war and labor.

It was agreed that all matters

A strike of the employees in eight shoe factories here, having a combined daily output of 50,000 pairs of shoes, began today, according to Raymond Morse, chairman of the labor board.

shoe manufacturers. Fifteen sand employees are affected by strike. Mr. Morse said, although 4,000 belong to the unions, which demanding a 40 per cent increase wages.

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Uphill Work to Criticize This Picture

"COMMON CLAY"

Produced by Pathé.
Directed by George Fitzmaurice.
Presented at the Pastime.

THE CAST:
Ellen Neal.....Fannie Ward
Jennie Peters.....Ester Waters
Arthur Oakley.....Fred Goodwin
Richard Fullerton.....John H. Cosar
Ruth Fullerton.....W. E. Lawrence
Mrs. Fullerton.....Helen Dunbar
Judge Wilson.....John Barrows
Mrs. Neal.....Mary Alden
Mr. Neal.....Andrew Arbuckle

By Mae Tine.

The hardest picture in the world to criticize is that which you must acknowledge to be technically pretty good, but which for some mysterious reason leaves the onlooker cold. Such is "Common Clay." And I had looked forward with such pleasure to seeing it. There was far better stuff in the play!

The cast is a coldy excellent and un-magnetic one. Take Miss Ward here, for example. Mechanical. Always doing the right thing in the right place; smiling, sorrowing, rebelling, just when she should, but with the precision and soullessness of an automatic toy.

It is time for this actress to play adult roles. She has managed to keep the unlined face of girlhood, but imitates youth and inexperience and spontaneity a little hesitatingly. She wades with the part because you feel it tires her so.

Then there is W. E. Lawrence, son of the house where Fannie, as Ellen, is employed as housemaid, who leads her feet from the straight and narrow. Say that Mr. Lawrence seems a nice young man and you have said all there is to say. Much more praise must be given Fred Goodwin as the dissipated young bouncer who in his cups—and he always is—would murder, perjure or seduce as the opportunity offered.

Helen Dunbar, stately in her role of mother; John H. Cosar as the father, and John Barrows as the dignified judge, friend of the family who, after all, proves the elixir of domestic peace, are all sure and efficient actors.

The picture goes a little farther than the play in that it depicts Ellen's unhappy home life. In this phase Mary Alden does some really splendid work as the haggard mother, browbeaten and abused by a father, played almost too realistically by Andrew Arbuckle.

George Fitzmaurice knows how to direct, but methinks even he felt the chill something or somebody had cast over things this time. Certainly there is a cylinder missing somewhere.

One time I visited a studio where a picture was in the taking and none of the members of the cast were speaking to each other. This is not a hint nor a surmise. It is only offered as proof that there is sometimes more in a pudding than raisins.

NOTES OF SCREENDOM

O, MAN!
THE LATEST NEWS OF "CHARLIE CHAPLIN" is THAT he has BROUGHT A MOUNTAIN to MAHOMET! In other words, HE HAS ENGAGED A MAN named THOMAS A. WOOD, WEIGHT 300 LBS., TO BE HEAVY IN A CHAPLIN COMEDY! MR. WOOD HAILS FROM BRANDED, MINN., and he is SAID to have "STARTLED HIS PARENTS" BY WEIGHING 17 LBS. when BORN!

Mr. H. B. Warner, on his way west to start making pictures for Jesse D. Hampton, passed through Chicago yesterday.

Roscoe Arbuckle has been signed up by the Famous Players-Lasky corporation for the ensuing three years, money involved announced as \$250,000. Says Adolph Zukor, president: "This is the largest contract ever signed by me with an individual artist."

Mr. Lewis J. Seisnick paid a visit to the Chicago offices of Select Pictures yesterday.

Today at their regular trade showing Famous Players-Lasky will introduce Mr. Burton Holmes, who will talk to the exhibitors on his recent travels, pictures of which will be booked through Paramount.

The moving picture folk are figuring on establishing a home for the aged and disabled members of their profession, idea being to start a fund somewhat after the model of the Actors' Fund of America. No salaries will be paid to the officers of the organization, and the beneficiaries will include actors, directors and assistant directors, scenario writers and editors, film and title editors, camera men, publicity men, and producing officials. At the first meeting to consider the project Mary Pickford, D. W. Griffith, Dustin Farnum, Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, and Mack Sennett each subscribed \$500.

Chicagoans in South.
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Strauss arrived at the Green Briar today from Chicago to remain a month. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Fushman of Chicago left today. The Countess Olenska of Washington drove to Sunset Gap this afternoon.

WINIFRED BYRD
May be heard in recital at Kimball Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Duo-Art Piano
Rolls by this pianist enable you to hear her material playing in your home whenever you wish.
Come to our third floor recitals given daily to hear the Duo-Art-admission without charge.

Lyon & Healy
Wabash Ave. at Jackson

FANNIE WARD

She's the Lady Her Press Agent Yodels Makes Beanbags Out of Her Diamonds.



Women's Card Party.

The women's auxiliary of St. Elizabeth's hospital will give a card party Thursday afternoon at the hospital lecture hall, 1433 North Claremont avenue.

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Cauliflower Fritters.

Cauliflower has been especially abundant and fine in our markets and, of course, keeps better at this season than when it is in season with us. Local gardeners have none too much success in growing it, so now is the time to revel in this vegetable of which people remark, as they sometimes do of asparagus, "I never in my life got enough cauliflower." By the way, asparagus is not listed among the arrivals in our markets, although it usually begins to be present earlier than this, at an aristocratic price.

If cauliflower is gently and quickly cooked enough one may close one's eyes in tasting it and more than half believe that he is eating lobster. There are a number of vegetables or vegetable parts that may be so cooked as to suggest the meat of this popular crustacean, and deliciously suggest it.

To cook cauliflower quickly and to keep it white at the same time use a fat bottomed aluminum kettle which can be hermetically covered. Break up head and have no more than one layer of the flowers in the kettle, with half a cup of cold water. When

this boils turn the fire low and the cauliflower really will steam done in fifteen minutes, if fresh, and in twenty if a bit old. It is then ready to be eaten at once with butter or without if one is well trained in vegetable eating or is a vegetable ascetic.

It is best to scald the cauliflower with boiling water and rinse with cold water before putting it to cook, and the half cup of water then used may be boiling.

Cold cauliflower may be used in a variety of ways, but in none will it go so far and make such a showing as when it is fried. It may be flat fried, or cooked in deep fat. If flat fried it is best to have bunches of several flowers on a good bit of stem. Flatten these with a heavy bladed butter knife, dip in beaten egg, and gently fry in any palatable fat—butter, bacon fat, savory fat. A batter may be used instead of the egg, but this is simpler and the result is about the same with a preference for the egg. With a little bacon these are quite sufficient for the main luncheon dish.

The method is Italian. In Italy, where everything goes into the "fritt" to mistic, and where endless sorts of bits are extended with egg, in this fashion the green cauliflower or broccoli is flattened, dipped in egg, and gently fried.

make it smaller and probably remove it altogether. Do not irritate or pick a cold sore, for it may leave a scar.

BEAUTY ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

MRS. BILL: THE TEETH ON THE right side of the mouth often suffer more from decay than those on the left for the reason that the tooth brush is grasped in the right hand and applied more religiously to the left side of the mouth. The right side brushing should be as complete as the other side. The toothbrush should be rinsed thoroughly in hot water and dried and kept in a place where it will be free from dust or germs. Have a dentist remove the tartar. You cannot do it well.

MARIE: COLD SORES SOME- times come from some disorder of the stomach or from injury to the lips. As soon as the cold sore appears touch it with camphor or peroxide. This will

M. R. P.: THE MOST FAT producing foods are butter, cream, olive oil, and bacon fat. Drink cocoa instead of coffee or tea. Try drinking a glass of milk either hot or cold every night.

LILIAN: THIS EXERCISE IS AN excellent waist reducer: Sit on a stool without a back, eyes straight ahead, hands grasping sides, keep feet firmly planted on the floor and swing the body first to the right five times, then to the left five times. Rest a minute, then bend the upper body as far as possible from one side to the other. Practice the exercise twice a day for about five minutes, gradually increasing to ten minutes.

Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in theft stamps for each childish saying printed. The story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unavailable contributions. Please write on one side of the paper. Address bright sayings to Andy Rose, "Tribune," Chicago.

My little nephew was slow at coming in the house when I called him. At noon I called and said: "Come to dinner, Robert." He threw his playthings down and came running in.



"Well, you minded better this time," I said.

"O, I always came to high when I come to meals," he said. M. C. R.

Mary Jane was glad when William came over to play with her, but was surprised when she saw he was all dressed up in his best clothes, and after looking him over from head to foot she asked severely: "Why, William, for what you wear your Sunday clothes on week days?" L. A. C.

Yesterday there were three little fellows playing on their bicycles and they had a hard collision and two fell to the ground. The other boy picked them up after tugging with them for a few minutes, then I heard him remark: "Gee, I'm some man!" S. M.

REAL LOVE STORIES

Do you know a real love story—one that is stranger than fiction? It is the idea that literary style. The Tribune will pay \$5 for every story published. No manuscripts returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune," Chicago.

Fishing for Barney.

In a little country town in the southern states, where as a rule the inhabitants talk of nothing but their neighbors' business, there lived a serious-minded, refined man called Barney. He was a handsome and wealthy farmer, and although agreeable in company and not at all shy of girls, he never had a girl of his own. It was not long before the people noticed this, and in a fairly short time spoke of Barney, whom they called Barney, as "a fish no less can catch."

This, added to his good looks and wealth, interested the girls more than ever, and each one secretly was doing her best to catch the fish of the sea, if only to show that she could do it. But, try as they would, Barney would not be caught. He was still on the best of terms with everybody and in society, but to one could induce him to propose to any of the fair country lassies.

Finally the girls gave up hope and mothers were making play for some other son-in-law and Barney was thought of as a confirmed bachelor.

Now, Barney was not a woman hater, but he was disgusted with the light-headed, giddy girls that were in his social circle and was determined to live alone rather than marry one of those butterflies. As years passed by he grew proud of his title and his good-bye to the girls of the town.

One day as he was looking over his lands he came across one of his men sleeping on the fields instead of working and discharged the man. This man was of a revengeful nature, and in order to hurt Barney he made up a story and spread it around the neighborhood that Barney was secretly engaged to the minister's daughter in the next village. This story went like fire, and, believed or not, the people gossiped until it reached Barney's ears.

Barney was not so angry at this as his former hired man thought he would be, but he felt sorry for the girl who was linked falsely to his name and whom he had never seen. Perhaps she

A Friend in Need

Sally Joy Brown

I want to be the medium through which the friend in need of the Tribune may be brought together. It is my hope to have some discarded articles which have outgrown its usefulness that will come some fortunate one happy, and I would gladly give it if you know of one. Please write on one side of the paper. When information is wanted by the Tribune, address envelopes about the size of "The Tribune." Write for the address of the applicant and send them.

Anything to Get a Start.

"Will you please ask your reader if any of them can spare a pair of pigeons, or chickens, or any kind of pets that I could raise and make money on—anything to get a start. We are so poor, papa died this winter and mamma is sick. We don't have any money to eat. I am now 10 years old, but maybe I could help that way." S. M.

Just a Little Cheer.

"I write to you on behalf of a young man, one a returned soldier who lives near my home, the other man suddenly taken from his usual active life by the loss of a hand. He is invalided. I feel it is necessary for their recovery that they have diversion from their gloomy surroundings and thoughts. I will send you to you and your helping friends to decide the nature of the cheer you could send them. They are not able to write now, but I will send inquiries for them. They are both fond of reading, but are unable to do it in their present state. Possibly some one can think of a practical gift to spare for them. Letters in the country, they could make of some out of style articles or garments." Mrs. G. P.

DORIS BLAKE'S ANSWERS

A Disappointed Author.

"Dear Miss Blake: It is almost a week since I sent my story and I didn't get anything for it. Kindly send my story back or either the money. In THE TRIBUNE it was written that they'd give \$5 for a real love story. My story is a real love story. W. W."

The Good Night Kiss.

"Dear Miss Blake: Kindly give me your ideas about the 'good night kiss.' Personally I do not believe in it, but I notice the girls who permit it seem to be the most popular, and I have come to wonder if I am old fashioned. D."

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Can use a number of experienced saleswomen in all departments; highest salaries; permanent positions. Apply Supt.'s office, 4th floor, State and Washington.

LADY-BRIGHT, YOUNG, for tract office in wholesale clothing house; good opportunity for advancement.

EDERHEIMER-STEIN CO., 1911 W. 12th-st.

LADY-ABOUT 25 YRS. FAMILY EXPERIENCE in handling cash and accounts; must be capable of doing the purchasing and exchange with one other attendant; no stock; must be able to handle cash at least 3 years experience. HERBENBERG, 713 24th-st.

LADY-YOUNG, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; must be a typist; good position for advancement. Address P. O. Box 1237, Carroll-st.

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LADY-YOUNG, FOR GENERAL OFF

Forward—American Business!

A message from the American Association of Advertising Agencies published simultaneously throughout the country

MORE ADVERTISING is done in America than in any other country. And it is generally conceded that America has made more progress than any other country in the intelligent use of it.

What has been responsible for this development?

How can the forces thus responsible be so understood and utilized as to insure even greater progress in the future than in the past?

Large-scale production has been conspicuous in America. The manufacture of commodities in vast quantities and at a reduction in cost, brought them within the financial reach of a greatly increased number of people. Applied to transportation, the same large-scale operations brought all the markets of the nation within the manufacturers' reach.

From 1860 to 1917 the population of the United States increased from 31,000,000 to 103,000,000. Manufacturing increased enormously. During the period of industrial expansion following the Civil War, it was necessary to do little more than make products and transport them to the centers of population in order to dispose of them at a good profit. Business concerned itself primarily with finance and production.

Expansion Checked

But by the time this period had reached its height, conditions had changed. The expansion of the markets was not keeping pace with the possible expansion of manufacturing. And not even the natural increase in population, though augmented by immigration, could keep up with the factory output. Supply became greater than demand. Business was checked, not by the lack of a potential market, but by the right means to develop it.

And so manufacturers began, in the latter part of the century, to apply themselves to the problem of large-scale selling.

As business first applied itself to finance and production, improvements in both these phases of it came more rapidly than in selling. Up to this time the machinery for selling, with few exceptions, consisted of salesmen, jobbers and retailers. Beyond the

retailer the manufacturer had no means of carrying the advantages of his product to the consumer. The retailer, on the other hand, could individually do almost nothing in the way of educating the public. He did not have the facilities, nor did the sale of any single commodity justify any great amount of educational work.

To increase consumption the consumer had to be reached. In proportion as standards of living could be raised, markets for existing commodities could be extended. And a sale for new commodities could be established as soon as their advantages were understood by the consumer.

America's Solution

Advertising was the solution of this problem of large-scale selling. The means of reaching the consumer were at hand. Newspapers, magazines, farm, trade and religious papers, theatre programs, direct mail, street cars, posters and painted signs enabled the manufacturer to carry his message to every possible user.

Proprietary medicines and circuses were among the first to use advertising in a conspicuous way, with the result that advertising for a time was confused with selling or promotion by making exaggerated claims.

But gradually sound and conservative business began to realize the force of advertising, and slowly but surely its development has followed.

The opportunities afforded by such vast markets offered every incentive to make advertising equal to its task. The problem was to make advertising productive in proportion to the markets available.

The manufacturer could develop his own advertising department. But it was soon found that growth in advertising came with specialization. To interpret to the public the advantages of a commodity required inherent personal qualifications, an accurate knowledge of the population as it constituted markets, and a knowledge of the vehicles by which these

markets could be reached, together with a thorough technical training necessary for their use.

It was evident that this in itself was an undertaking which called for organization and specialization. Such specialization was possible only for those who could apply their entire time to the study of advertising, and through constant contact with a variety of problems acquire the necessary experience and judgment. The advertising agency afforded the necessary organization and by serving a number of clients was able to render service at a fraction of the cost that would be required to maintain an organization working on a single problem.

The first agents were, in general, broad-minded, practical business men. But their success was largely a matter of individual ability. Organized method was needed. It became necessary to base operations upon definite knowledge. So the number of agencies grew rapidly.

The American Association of Advertising Agencies is composed of 111 agencies. The purpose of the Association is to establish higher and higher standards of training and organization; to make it easier for those who have the inherent qualifications to secure the necessary training, and to make it increasingly difficult for those who lack these qualifications to masquerade under the name of advertising agents. The purpose of the following definition

is to afford the advertiser, both present and prospective, a clearer picture of the breadth of service which is available, and the qualifications necessary for carrying on such service.

With this clear conception, the advertiser will be in a position to secure that service which is best qualified to meet his needs. He will have a standard by which to judge the qualifications of an organization to do any particular kind of work, and by using discrimination he will help eliminate the waste in advertising, and thus reduce costs.

The Opportunity Offered Today

At no time have the manufacturing facilities of this country been so great as they are today. At no time has the earning power of the American people been so high.

Purchasing power exists.

The consumption of all legitimate commodities can be even further increased in the markets where they are now selling, and sales can be secured where before no market was afforded.

New products can be introduced.

The public can be educated to spend intelligently and also to save wisely—to appreciate the wisdom of adequate investments and insurance.

Why advertising is accomplishing all of these as no other means can, will be better understood when the part advertising plays in our life today is more clearly understood, and the work being done by established agencies to make advertising productive and effective is more widely known.

ADVERTISING AGENCY SERVICE consists of interpreting to the public, or to that part of it which it is desired to reach, the advantages of a product or service.

Interpreting to the public the advantages of a product or service is based upon:

1. A study of the product or service in order to determine the advantages and disadvantages inherent in the product itself, and in its relation to competition.

2. An analysis of the present and potential market for which the product or service is adapted:

As to location
As to the extent of possible sale
As to season
As to trade and economic conditions
As to nature and amount of competition

3. A knowledge of the factors of distribution and sales and their methods of operation.

4. A knowledge of all the available media and means which can profitably be used to carry the interpretation of the product or service to consumer, wholesaler, dealer, contractor, or other factor. This knowledge covers:

Character
Influence
Circulation { Quality
Physical Requirements { Quality
Costs { Location

Acting on the study, analysis and knowledge as explained in the preceding paragraphs, recommendations are made and the following procedure ensues:

5. Formulation of a definite plan.

6. Execution of this plan:

- (a) Writing, designing, illustrating of advertisements or other appropriate forms of the message.
- (b) Contracting for the space or other means of advertising.
- (c) The proper incorporation of the message in mechanical form and forwarding it with proper instructions for the fulfillment of the contract.
- (d) Checking and verifying of insertions, display or other means used.
- (e) The auditing, billing and paying for the service, space and preparation.

7. Co-operation with the sales work, to insure the greatest effect from advertising.

The more clearly the nature of the work is defined, and the more generally it is understood, the more quickly will those who are not disposed to live up to their obligations be forced out of the business; the more, also, will we support, encourage and develop those who are disposed to live up to their obligations, and the more we can help them to do so.

American Association of Advertising Agencies

Office of the National Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Tower, New York

WESTERN COUNCIL

CHICAGO
The Arkenberg-Machen-Dowd Co.
George Batten Company, Inc.
Benom, Campbell & Slaten
Nelson Chasman & Co.
Crichtfield & Company
Erwin & Wacey Company
Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.
Gardner Advertising Company
Green, Fulton, Cunningham Co.
Gundlach Advertising Co.
Hoops Advertising Company
Hubbard & Thomas Co.
H. W. Kaster & Sons Adv. Co.
Lord & Thomas
McJunkin Advertising Company
Malloy, Mitchell & Faust
Charles F. W. Nichols Company
The Fred M. Randall Company
Wm. H. Rankin Company
Rothrauff & Ryan, Inc.
Frank Seaman Incorporated

Butler Advertising Company
Stewart-Davis Advertising Agency
J. Walter Thompson Company
Turner Advertising Co.
Vanderhoof & Company
Woodwards, Inc.
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The Procter & Collier Co.
J. Walter Thompson Company
CLEVELAND
Fuller & Smith
Hoyt's Service, Inc.
The H. K. McCann Co.
McJunkin Advertising Company
DENVER
The Conner Advertising Agency
DETROIT
Crichtfield & Company
Green, Fulton, Cunningham Co.
The Fred M. Randall Company
J. Walter Thompson Company
DULUTH
S. Greve Agency

INDIANAPOLIS
Sidener-Van Riper Advertising Co.
KANSAS CITY
Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co.
LOS ANGELES
Lord & Thomas
MILWAUKEE
The Cramer-Krasselt Company
Klau-Van Pietersom-Dunlap, Inc.
Otto J. Koch Advertising Agency
MINNEAPOLIS
Crichtfield & Company
Mac Martin Advertising Agency
Mitchell Advertising Agency, Inc.
OMAHA
Darlow Advertising Co.
SAN FRANCISCO
Johnson-Ayres Company
Lord & Thomas
The H. K. McCann Co.
ST. LOUIS
Chappelow Advertising Co.
D'Arcy Advertising Company
Fisher-Ruebel-Brown Adv. Agency

Gardner Advertising Company
Nelson Chasman & Co.
ST. PAUL
S. Greve Agency
TOLEDO
The Arkenberg-Machen-Dowd Co.
SOUTHERN COUNCIL
ATLANTA
Johnson-Dallis Company
Massengale Advertising Agency
CHATTANOOGA
Nelson Chasman & Co.
JACKSONVILLE
The Thomas Advertising Service
LOUISVILLE
Thos. E. Basham Company
NEW ORLEANS
The Chambers Agency, Inc.
Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co.
NORFOLK
Frank Presbrey Company
RICHMOND
Cecil, Barreto & Cecil, Inc.
Staples & Staples, Inc.

TAMPA
The Thomas Advertising Service
NEW YORK COUNCIL
NEW YORK CITY
Amsterdam Agency, Inc.
The Arkenberg-Machen-Dowd Co.
Collins Armstrong, Inc.
Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc.
Bates Advertising Company
George Batten Company, Inc.
Blackman-Ross Company
Bromfield & Company, Inc.
Calkins & Holden, Inc.
The Charles Advertising Service
Nelson Chasman & Co.
Churchill-Hall, Inc.
Wendell P. Colton Co.
Andrew Cone Gen. Adv. Agency
Crichtfield & Company
Crook & Denhard, Inc.
The Dauchy Company
The George L. Dyer Company

The Erickson Company
Evans & Barnhill, Inc.
Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.
M. P. Gould Company
Hawley Advertising Company, Inc.
Hoyt's Service, Inc.
W. H. H. Hull & Co., Inc.
The C. Ironmonger Adv. Agency
Chas. D. Levin, Inc.
Lord & Thomas
The H. K. McCann Company
McJunkin Advertising Company
McLain-Hadden-Simpers Co.
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MacLay & Mullally, Inc.
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Joseph Richards Co., Inc.

The Philip Ritter Company, Inc.
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Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.
Frank Seaman Incorporated
Sherman & Bryan, Incorporated
Street & Finney, Inc.
J. Walter Thompson Company
Trades Advertising Agency
Van Patten, Inc.
Wales Advertising Co.
Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc.
NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
BANGOR
Franklin P. Shumway Company
BOSTON
Amsterdam Agency, Inc.
Horace E. Ayres & Company
J. W. Barber Advertising Agency
George Batten Company, Inc.
S. A. Conover Company
Crichtfield & Company
A. W. Ellis Company
The Greenleaf Co.
Hoyt's Service, Inc.
H. B. Humphrey Company
John J. Morgan Adv. Agency, Inc.

P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency
Franklin P. Shumway Company
Walter B. Snow and Staff
J. Walter Thompson Company
Walton Adv. & Printing Co.
HARTFORD
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PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL
PHILADELPHIA
Charles Blum Adv. Corporation
Clark-Whitcraft Company
J. H. Cross Company
George W. Edwards & Co.
The Eugene McCue Co.
McLain-Hadden-Simpers Co.
Matos Advertising Company, Inc.
Herbert M. Morris Adv. Agency
Frank Presbrey Company
Tracy-Parry Company
The John C. Van Haagen Adv. Ag.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Wm. H. Rankin Company